

Bristol Seed Co. 7707 A

1957

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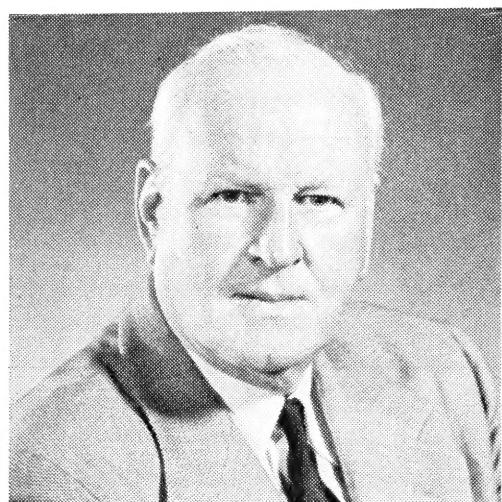


**BRISTOL SEED CO.
DAVID LANDRETH
OWNER**

BRISTOL • PENNSYLVANIA

BRISTOL SEED CO., DAVID LANDRETH—Owner

General Offices, Retail Store, Wholesale Warehouses
CORNER OTTER and LOCUST STREETS
BRISTOL, PA.



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P. O. Box 208
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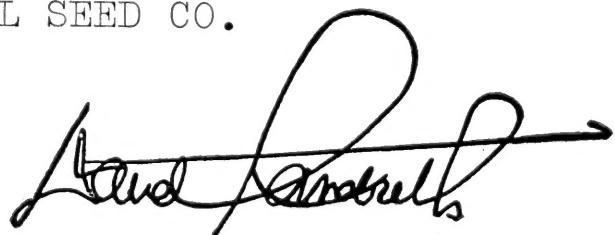
Again we are pleased to present you with a copy of our newest catalog. This is the season when it is pleasant to think about the garden we will have next Summer. It is the perfect time to plan sensibly for a garden that will produce healthful green Vegetables to fill the needs of your family or market for the coming year.

Need we point out that the first step is to choose top-quality seed of high germination? With seed from the Bristol Seed Co., we feel confident you will have success; as there is none better. And we aim to make our service as good as our seeds.

We look forward to serving you again this year. After you have finished with this catalog, won't you please lend it to any of your friends who are in need of the best seeds to be bought?

Yours very truly,

BRISTOL SEED CO.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Landreth".

Owner



A corner of the kitchen garden at the rear of the Prentis house in Williamsburg, Va.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Sow in rows 1 foot apart. When two years old, transplant into permanent beds. Set the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the row, covering gradually during the season to 6 to 8 inches. Before winter cover with manure or straw. One ounce of seed will sow 40 feet of row.

Mary Washington. This new rust-resistant variety is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture because of its splendid growth, disease-resistance, and excellent flavor, and has proved superior to all other varieties of Asparagus. It is a heavy-yielding variety with long, thick shoots with close tips. The color is a rich dark green.

Mary Washington Roots. 2-year-old.

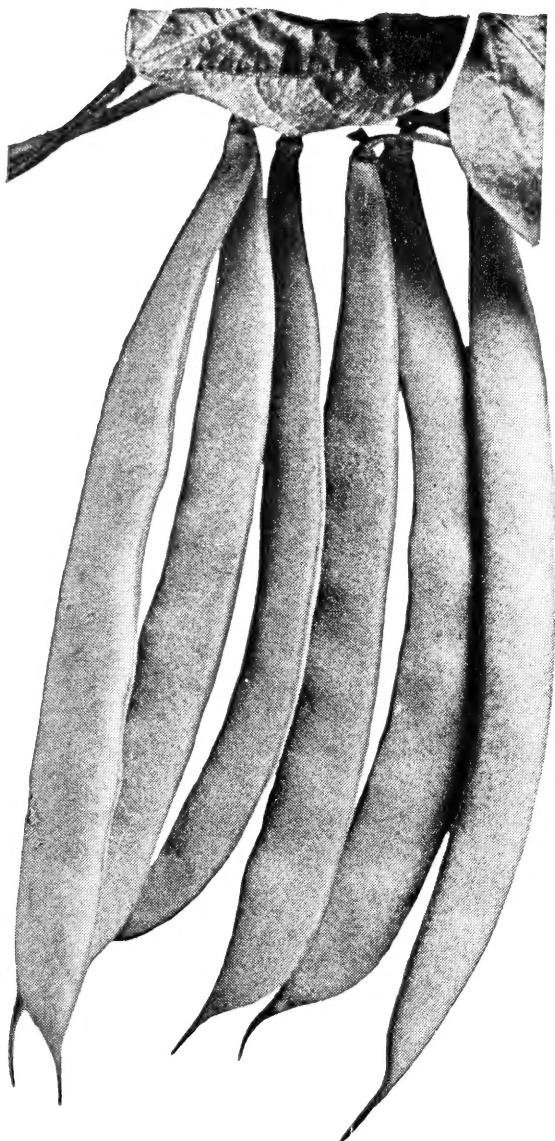
BROCCOLI

Green Sprouting Calabrese. 60 days. This is a choice vegetable which is becoming more popular every year and is being planted by many gardeners. It produces an abundance of light green, tender sprouts in a compact head. Gather the sprouts when buds begin to burst into flower. Soon after cutting, new sprouts form and mature quickly in a cut-and-come-again fashion.

Di Cicco. An early variety for canning and freezing. The center head is somewhat smaller than Early Green Sprouting, with numerous side shoots. Plants are vigorous, but the heads are not large.



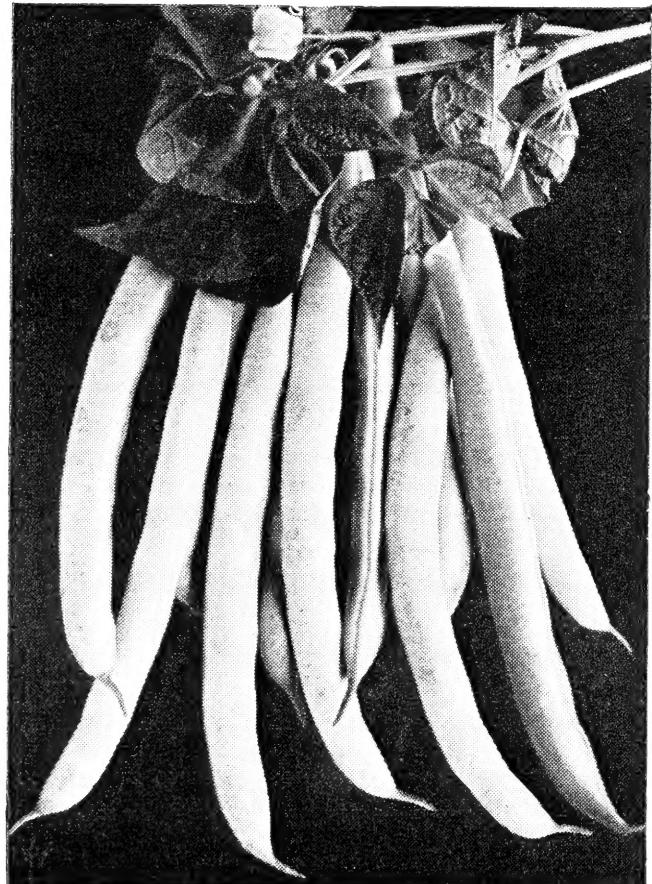
Asparagus



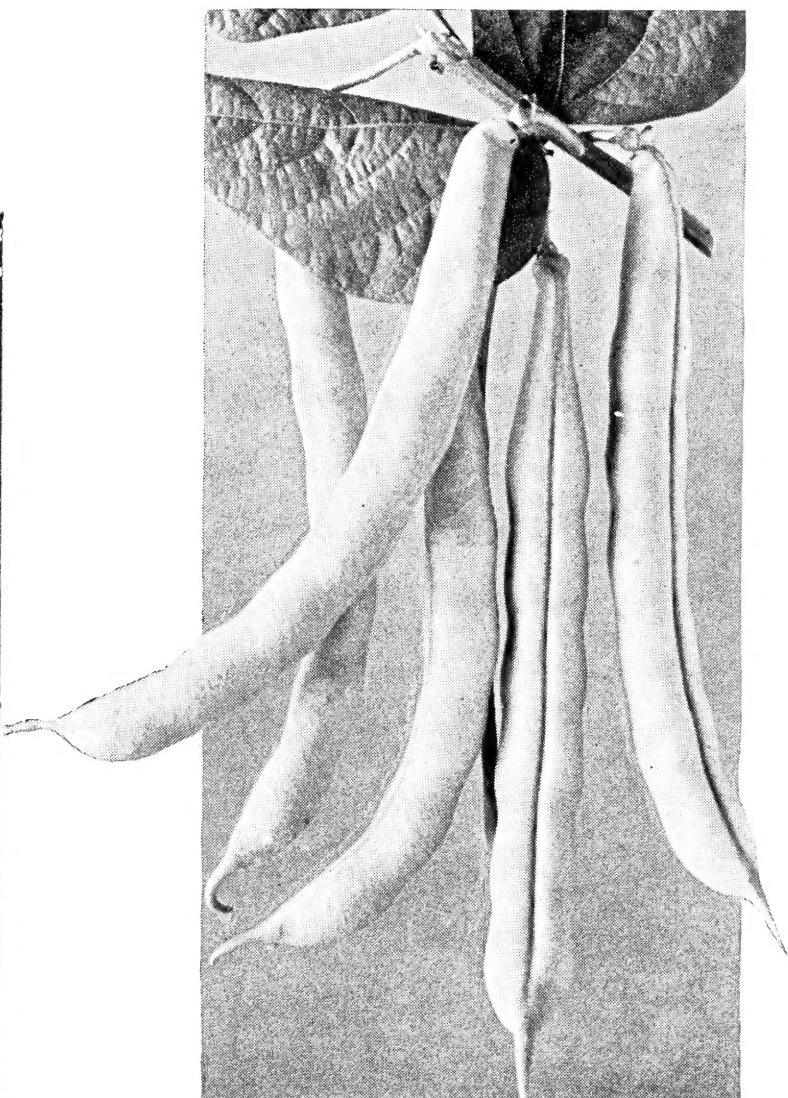
Beans, Bountiful



Beans, Stringless Black Valentine

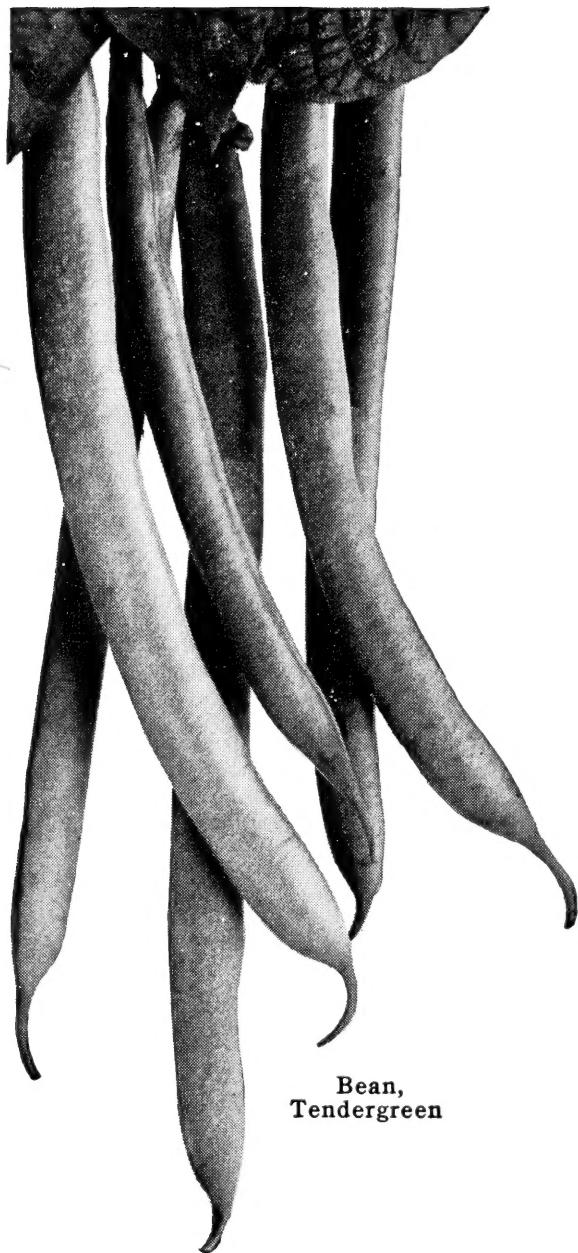


Beans, Top-Notch Golden Wax



Beans, Landreth's Stringless

DWARF BEANS



DWARF WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED BEANS

Brittle Wax or Round Pod Kidney Wax. 56 days. One of the best dwarf yellow-podded Beans. The attractive pods measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, clear light waxy in color, round, slightly curved, and quite smooth. No trace of strings or fiber at any stage. The Beans are tender, brittle, and of fine flavor.

Cherokee Wax. 52 days. A recent introduction. Pods golden yellow, about 6 inches long, nearly straight, oval and stringless.

Pencil-Pod Wax. 54 days. Particularly handsome variety with round pods 6 to 7 inches long, slightly curved, fleshy, tender, entirely stringless, and golden yellow in color. An excellent market-gardening variety.

Sure Crop or Bountiful Wax. 53 days. Considered one of the finest Wax Beans. The handsome, rich golden yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, with as many Beans, thick-flat, brittle, stringless and with very little fiber. Fine texture and quality. Upright growth, healthy and vigorous.

Top-Notch Golden Wax. 51 days. One of the very earliest and therefore popular for the home-garden. It is a strong-growing, distinct variety with long, brittle, entirely stringless flat pods. Ripe seeds are white with brown eyes. Very prolific.

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground is warm and season favorable, and at intervals throughout the season for succession crops. The best mode of culture is in rows 2 feet apart, the Beans 3 inches apart and 2 inches deep in the row. One pound of Dwarf Beans will plant a 100-foot drill.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED BEANS

Bountiful. 49 days. An important early variety for market gardeners and, of course, brings in early Beans for home-gardens. The light green, stringless, flat pods grow about 6 inches in length. Plant is of medium size and very prolific.

Bristol Special New Green. 50 days. An excellent variety in great demand with many of the larger market gardeners. A good bearer. Pods 6 inches long, curved, semi-round and stringless. Small, light brown seed. Plants are of medium height.

Dwarf Horticultural. 50 days. Excellent Snap Bean, usually used as a green Shell Bean. A splendid variety for both home- and market-garden use. Plants are of medium height and prolific, with pods 5 inches long. Snap Beans mature in 50 days and are ready for shelling in 62 days.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 54 days. A favorite stringless green-podded Bean much used by canners and truckers, and a favorite in the home-garden. Sturdy, prolific plants. Pods round, meaty, absolutely stringless and brittle, 6 inches long.

Landreth's Stringless. 52 days. This is one of the very earliest of the stringless green-pod Beans, and one of the very best. The attractive pods are medium green, 6 inches long, round, meaty, juicy, and of the finest flavor. There is not the faintest sign of strings. Plants are of medium height, of somewhat spreading growth, and enormously productive. It is unexcelled for both home- and market-gardens.

Longgreen. 56 days. Vines 18 inches tall. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, slightly curved, round, stringless, dark green. A prolific bearer. A recent All-America Selection of merit.

Plentiful. 51 days. A stringless Bean, black seeded. Very productive. Narrow, flat pods $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of Bountiful type.

Streamliner. 50 days. Very attractive, of fine flavor and quality; 7-inch, flat, straight, medium light green, fiberless and entirely stringless pods. Very prolific on robust vines. Seeds are white, suitable for shelled Beans.

Stringless Black Valentine. 49 days. An early market and shipping variety. Hardy, disease-resistant, very productive on large, erect plants. Dark green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch, oval pods, meaty, with good flavor and black seeds.

Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. Height of vine 14 to 15 inches; foliage yellowish green. Pods round and curved, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, usually bearing 6 Beans to the pod. Seeds purplish red, splashed with buff. Its superior flavor and the fact that it is absolutely stringless makes it one of the most desirable Beans in the market.

Tendergreen. 54 days. Round, fleshy, dark green pods which are strictly stringless and of excellent quality. Plants are large, erect, and very productive. This is one of the best home varieties and very popular for market gardening. Pods average 6 inches long.

Topcrop. 52 days. Gold Medal, 1950. Vines 15 to 16 inches tall, erect, vigorous, with pods 5 to 6 inches long, slightly curved, oval, entirely stringless, light green in color. A splendid new introduction, not subject to common Bean mosaic.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Burpee Bush Lima. 77 days. Medium large plant, vigorous and productive. Pods 4½ to 5 inches, slender, containing 3 or 4 dingy white, large, broad, flat, high-quality Beans.

Burpee Improved Bush Lima. 75 days. The truly enormous pods are borne abundantly and are filled with handsome thick Beans, each pod containing 4 or 5 seeds. The dry Beans are large, plump, somewhat wrinkled, white with a greenish tinge.

Cangreen Bush Lima. 66 days. 1943 All-America Selection. The green-seeded Henderson Bush Lima, retaining its fresh green color after being cooked, canned or dried. It is more nutritive, retaining vitamins, with a big marketing advantage over white Beans. Prolific, thrifty and vigorous growth.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Most popular dwarf Lima Bean for market gardening. Plants are upright and highly productive. Pods are straight, with 3 or 4 Beans of high quality. It is also called the Potato Lima Bean. Dry Beans are white with a green tinge. One of the heaviest producers.

Fordhook Bush Lima 242. 72 days. All-America Selection. The heaviest producer and finest large, thick-seeded, high-quality Lima Bean. Sets basal pods in hot dry weather where other large Limas fail. Seeds white, tinged with green.

Henderson Bush Lima. 66 days. Known as the Baby Lima and down South as Butter Bean. Its small size makes this very popular in these times where small Beans bring a higher price than larger ones. Pod contains 3 or 4 seeds and it is a heavy bearer.

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima. 65 days. The Georgia Calico Bean so popular in the South. Glossy, dark green, 3-inch flat pods with 3 or 4 mottled buff and deep purple seeds. Drought-resistant; sure cropper; medium spreading plants, like Henderson's.

POLE CLIMBING OR CORN BEANS

CULTURE.—Plant in successive sowings with liberally enriched soil, in hills 3 to 4 inches apart, placing 5 or 6 seeds about 2 inches deep in each hill. They should be staked with stout poles 7 to 8 feet high, well set in the ground so they will not blow over.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. 65 days. The old standby for home, market, and canning. Vigorous climbing vine and most productive. The long green pods, borne in clusters, reach 9 to 10 inches; crisp and nearly round when young, becoming irregular and spongy on ripening. Its flavor is unexcelled. Dry Beans are dun-colored.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 66 days. One of the very best. The pods are 7 to 8 inches long, very thick, meaty, waxy yellow and nearly stringless. The vine is prolific; seeds oval to flat, deep brown.

Lazy Wife. 74 days. A good climber, very productive. Pods borne in large clusters, 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and stringless. Seeds white and plump.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. 70 days. Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light-colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red. Beans large, ovate, flesh-colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality either green or dry.

McCaslan. 65 days. Dark green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, flat, curved, brittle. Popular for snaps, green or shell. Seed white.

Striped Creaseback (Nancy Davis). 73 days. Round green pods, 6 to 7 inches long, very productive, almost stringless, with 8 or 9 Beans in a pod. Seed oval, with blackish stripes on buff. Grows well on cornstalks.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Challenger (Dreer's or Fordhook Pole). 92 days. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 3 or 4 Beans of good flavor. A very late Pole Lima with pods and seed similar to Fordhook Bush.

Florida Butter, Speckled. 78 days. Dependable, popular Southern variety. Similar to Carolina. Tall, vigorous, prolific over a long season. Pods are in clusters, 3 inches or longer, 3 Beans per pod, and small seeds are buff spotted mahogany.

King of Garden Lima. 88 days. This is one of the older varieties which still outrivals most other Pole Lima Beans. Its vines make luxuriant growth and bear enormous pods 5 to 8 inches long, averaging 5 perfect Beans to the pod. Large, early, prolific.

Large Green Seeded. 84 days. This strain is more attractive than King of Garden Lima. Pods average 5½ inches in length, containing about 4 Beans of unsurpassed flavor. Seeds have a decided green tinge. In great demand by both private and market gardeners on account of its superior quality.

Small White Sieva or Carolina. 77 days. Pole form, similar to Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. Vigorous climber to 12 feet; prolific over a long period. There are 3 or 4 excellent quality, white, flat, smooth Beans in a 3 to 3½-inch pod.

SOUP OR SHELL BEANS

Navy or Boston Pea. 95 days. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small white Beans.

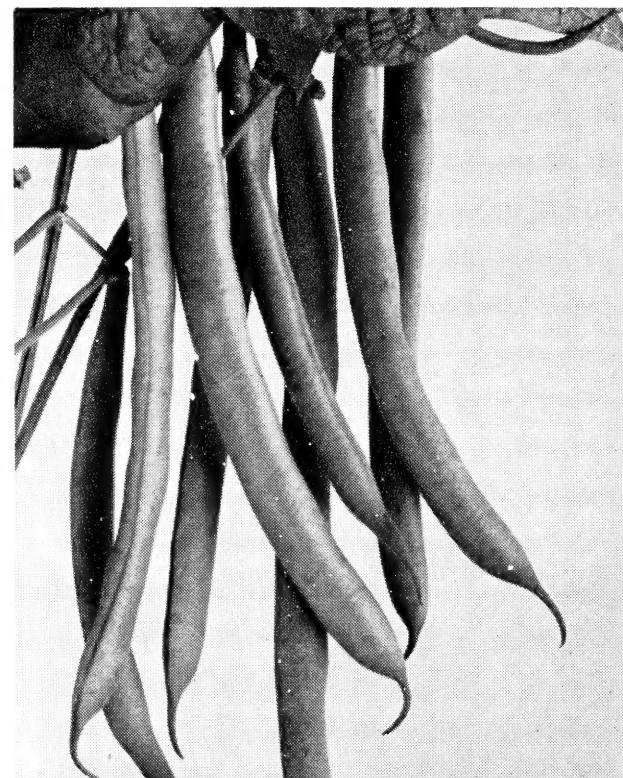
Red Kidney. 95 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, flat, broad and straight, containing 5 or 6 Beans.

White Kidney. 100 days. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, flat, almost straight. For dry use.

White Marrow or Cranberry. 100 days. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, flat, straight, holding 5 or 6 almost round white Beans. Excellent for baking.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved. 90 days. The light green, tightly folded Sprouts look like miniature heads of cabbage, and cover the center stem. Culture is the same as for cabbage, transplanting when 5 or 6 inches tall.



Bean, Bristol Special New Green

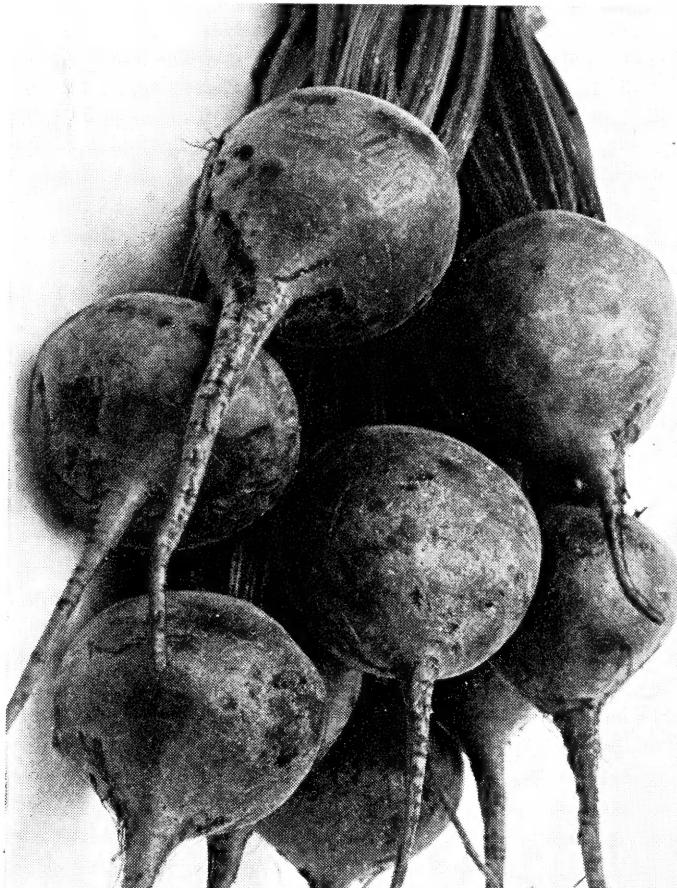
BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for succession. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and when well up thin out to stand from 4 to 6 inches in the rows.

One ounce of seed will sow 50 to 100 feet when drilled, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. An early improved strain of the Egyptian Beet. Roots are flattened-globular in shape with small tap-root and purplish red flesh. It is tender and sweet.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. This is one of the best varieties for market gardeners and canners as well as the home-gardener. Small, upright tops with globular roots, smooth and uniform, with small tap-root. Flesh is deep bright red, very crisp, tender and sweet. It matures early and lasts a long time. Exceedingly uniform shape.



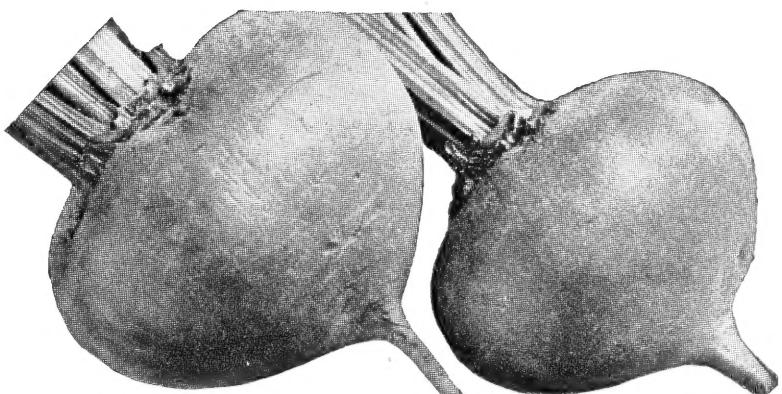
Beet, Detroit Dark Red

Blood Turnip. 65 days. Improved medium-early, turnip-shaped, dark red variety for home and market-garden use. Flesh bright red with lighter-colored zones. Medium size, coarse tops.

Early Dark Red Egyptian. 60 days. A standard sort, being from 8 to 12 days earlier than the Blood Turnip. The roots are large and of a rich deep crimson color. Because of the smallness of the tops of the Egyptian, at least one-fourth more can be grown on the same space than of any other variety.

Early Wonder. 58 days. This variety is remarkable not only for its wonderfully rapid growth but also for its smallness of top and extra-fine quality. The round roots grow perfectly smooth. Flesh is very dark red and sweet.

Lutz Green-Leaf (Winter Keeper; New Century). 70 days. A long-season Beet remaining tender and solid throughout the summer. One of the best for winter supply. Tender, fine quality, dark red flesh, firm and sweet.



Beet, Crosby's Egyptian

MANGEL-WURZEL Grown for Feeding Stock and Poultry

The value of these for feeding stock cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as is clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving in hay. They can be raised at a very trifling cost, and selected seed will yield immense crops per acre. Sow 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. 100 days. Early-maturing, large, nearly cylindrical roots, partly above surface. Skin deep orange; flesh yellow with white zones. It is adapted to rather shallow soils though doing well in most soils. Solid, sugary Stock Beet and highly productive in average soils.

Mammoth Long Red. 110 days. The heaviest cropping and best long Mangel. This mammoth variety grows to an immense size, single roots weighing 20 to 30 pounds each, and always of a very fine texture and good quality. It is remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root, by which a great weight is obtained without coarseness.

SWISS CHARD

A splendid substitute for spinach during hot weather and very easy to grow. Leaves are prepared like spinach, the white midribs like asparagus.

CULTURE.—Sow seed during April or May in rows and thin the seedlings to stand 1 foot apart in the row.

Lucullus. 50 days. The largest and one of the most popular varieties. The leaves have a mild spinach-like flavor and grow to large size. A popular market variety and we think the best for home raising.

Large Ribbed, Dark Green. 60 days. Large, smooth, dark green leaves with silvery white stems. Tender, fine flavor.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hotbed and transplant. Or sow in the open ground, as early as the ground can be worked. They should be sown in drills 4 to 6 inches apart. When plants are 6 inches high transplant into richly manured ground, the early kinds 2 feet apart, the later kinds, for winter use, 3 feet apart. The ground should be deeply loosened, worked thoroughly to grow large heads.

One ounce of seed will sow 40 square feet of ground and will produce from 2000 to 3000 plants.

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

Copenhagen Market. 70 days. This is an early, round, solid head with a small core. It has an exceptionally fine flavor and is much used by both home and market gardeners. An excellent short-season type, desirable also for early kraut.

Copenhagen Market (Market Garden Strain). 63 days. One of the earliest, large, round-headed Cabbages. We recommend it for planting in the South. It is very compact, with not many outside leaves, and the round heads are borne on short stems. Somewhat earlier than our regular Copenhagen Market. Heads average around 8 pounds.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 70 days. Early market and shipping variety. Heads nearly round, about 8 by 6 inches, 4 to 5 pounds, with short stems, solid and of good quality.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 65 days. The most popular early Cabbage on the market today. It heads up remarkably hard and solid, with but few outside leaves, which are unusually thick and heavy, enabling it to stand cold weather without injury when carried through the winter either in the open ground or in coldframes.

Early Round Dutch. 75 days. Slightly flattened at base. The heads are firm, small and compact, slow to produce seeders and will withstand cold weather better than other round-headed varieties.

Golden Acre. 65 days. This is the earliest variety of the round-head type. It is similar to the well-known Copenhagen Market except that it is much earlier and both stalk and head are smaller. Heads are of medium size, round, smooth and solid.

SECOND-EARLY VARIETIES

Charleston Wakefield. 73 days. Excellent for home, trucking, and shipping. Large heart-shaped heads, a half larger than Early Jersey and a week later.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 83 days. A good midseason variety. The heads are medium large, round and solid with few outer leaves. It is used for both kraut and winter storage. A splendid shipping variety.

LATE CABBAGE

Danish Roundhead Short-Stem. 105 days. This variety has been used for many years by large market growers and is considered a grand header. Heads are round, solid, and attractive for market. It is equally good for fall and winter use.

Drumhead Savoy. 90 days. Standard Savoy type for general use and an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, solid, with large, heavily crimped leaves of dark bluish green and of good quality.

Large Late Flat Dutch. 100 days. More extensively grown for late or main winter crop than any other. Heads very large, solid and broad, with flat tops of fine flavor and quality; very short stems and sure to head. With good cultivation 95 per cent will make heads for market.

Penn State Ballhead. 105 days. Developed by Professor C. E. Myers of Pennsylvania State College. A selected strain of Danish Ballhead. Heads are hard and attractive. A large-yielding winter variety; one of the best.

Red Dutch (Red Rock). 100 days. Large, round, solid heads. Leaves purple or red; head medium size, with numerous spreading leaves. Used for pickling.

YELLOWS-RESISTANT CABBAGE

Marion Market. 75 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market but later in maturity and more blue-green foliage. Heads are larger and a heavier yielder, round and very compact.

Resistant Golden Acre. 65 days. The earliest of the round-headed, yellows-resistant varieties. Heads small, solid, and of a fine quality.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 90 days. A late-maturing drumhead variety. This strain is exceptionally hardy and withstands drought, hot weather and insect infestation.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. Selected from Danish Ballhead. The first variety of yellows-resistant Cabbage seed released from the University of Wisconsin and now greatly improved as to type, quality, and resistance since the first introduction. Heads slightly flattened across top with blue-green foliage. Heavy yielder, ideal for winter storage.

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

This Cabbage was introduced into this country by the Chinese of the Pacific Coast. It belongs to the Cabbage family and from seed sown in the open ground, quickly produces very attractive heads somewhat resembling Cos lettuce.

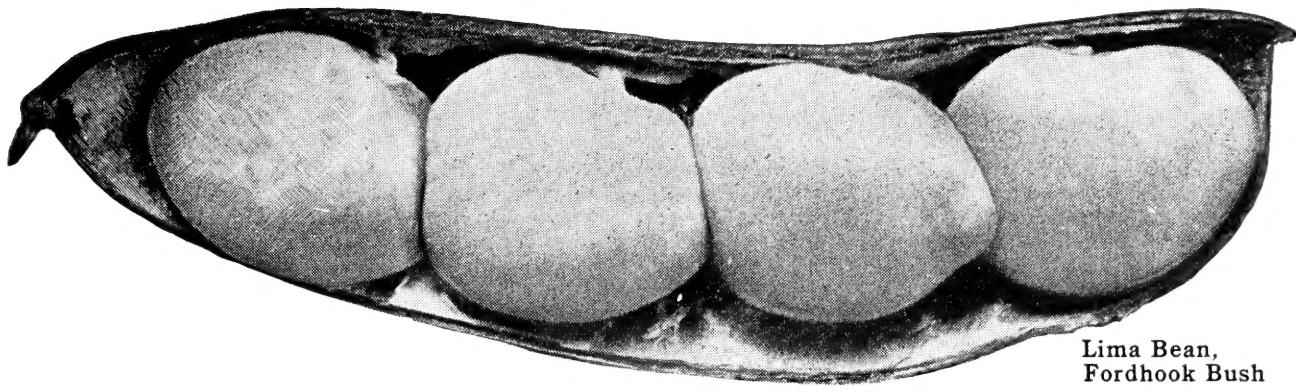
CULTURE.—It can be sown in beds and transplanted, or sow where it is to grow. If in rows, 16 inches apart, 12 inches apart in the rows. Can be used in September and October.

Chihili. 70 days from seed. Tall, narrow head.

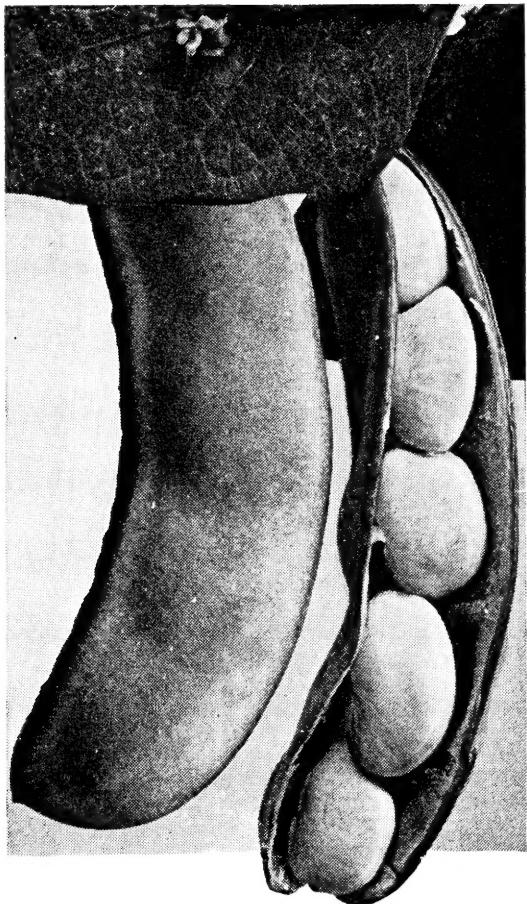
Pe-Tsai. 70 days from seed. Leaves quite crumpled.

Wong Bok. 75 days from seed. Short, broad head.

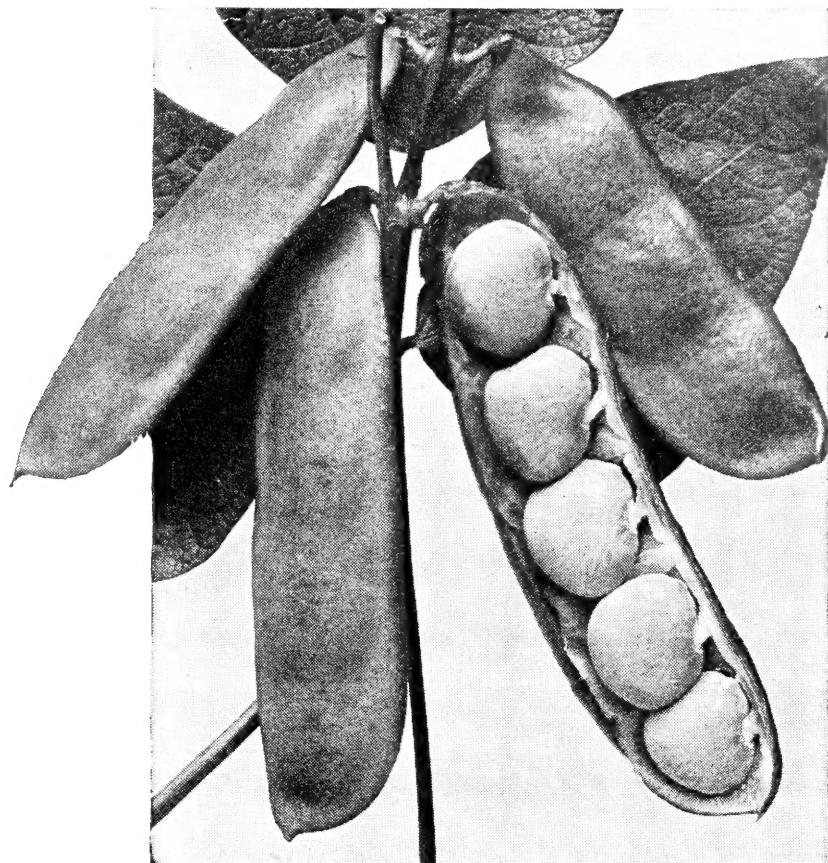




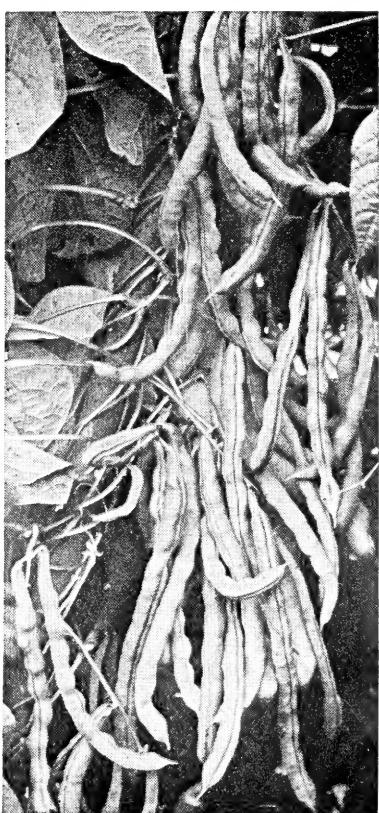
Lima Bean,
Fordhook Bush



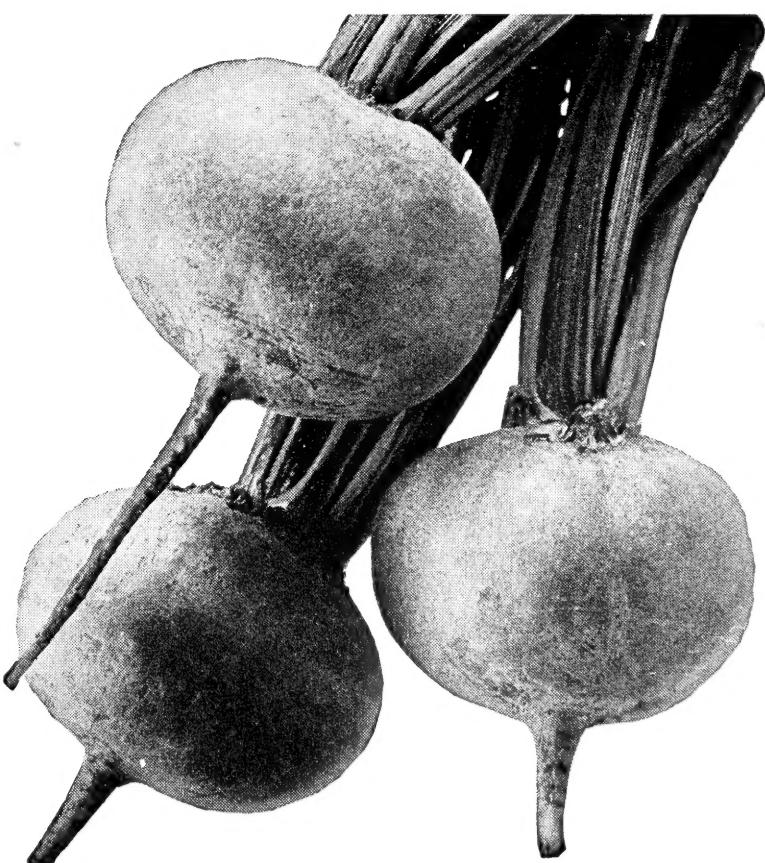
Pole Lima Beans, King of Garden Limas



Bush Lima Bean, Burpee Improved



Pole Bean, Kentucky Wonder



Beet, Blood Turnip

CARROT

CULTURE.—Carrots do best in a deeply prepared and well-enriched sandy loam. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart and, when the plants have a good start, thin to from 2 to 3 inches apart in the row for proper development.

Chantenay Red-cored. 72 days. Popular for canners and market gardeners and one of the best for home-gardens. The flesh is reddish orange all the way through, tender and sweet. It grows 5 inches long and very thick.

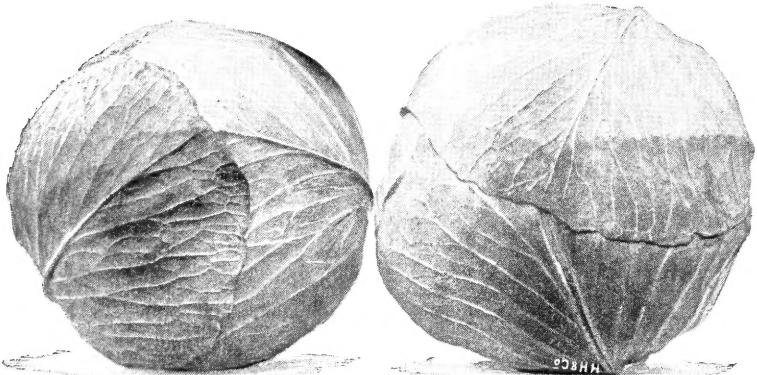
Danvers Half-Long Red-cored. 75 days. This old reliable variety has been much improved by the reddish core which makes it a deep orange color all through. Length 7 inches.

Imperator. 77 days. For market-gardens and shipping. Medium tops for bunching, roots 8 inches long with sloping shoulders, uniformly tapered to semi-blunt ends. Skin and flesh of deep rich orange, indistinct core; fine grained, tender, of excellent quality.

Improved Long Orange. 88 days. A well-known standard sort. Roots are 11 inches long and thick near the crown, tapering to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires deep soil.

Morse's Bunching. 77 days. Foliage is moderately dense, collar is medium size and tops are strong. Roots are uniformly round-shouldered, slightly tapering. Skin bright orange; small orange core. A desirable variety for freezing.

Oxheart or Guerande. 72 days. Famous stump-rooted Carrot. Roots reach 3 inches across the shoulder, 2 inches at bottom and 4 inches long. Fine table quality. Highly colored skin and flesh, free from hard cores. Roots are short and easily pulled, so popular for heavier soils.



Cabbage, Penn State Ballhead



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—For spring and summer crops, sow the early sorts in hotbed and transplant into open air as soon as the ground can be worked. For the late or autumn crop, sow the late kinds about the middle of spring, and transplant like winter cabbage. In dry weather water freely. After they begin to head, they should be watered every other day, and the leaves gathered and pinned over the heads to protect them from the sun and to keep them white.

Dry Weather or Danish Giant. 67 days from plants. This variety is quite drought-resistant and will produce heads in dry weather where other varieties fail. It is several days later than Early Snowball and of larger growth. Heads are creamy white and of excellent quality.

Early Snowball. 55 days from plants. Highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It is about the earliest of all dependable varieties and its hardiness, sure heading and compact growth, added to the fact that it is pure white and of the finest quality, make it one of the best for shipping and general use.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground as soon as it is fit to work. Keep clean of weeds and transplant. The tops should be shorn off once or twice before transplanting, to insure stocky plants. When from 4 to 6 inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, 3 feet apart and 6 inches in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured and the plants must be freely watered in dry weather. Earthing up should not be begun until the plants are quite well grown, then earth up gradually, keeping the leaves together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant; never earth up in wet weather or when the dew is on the plants.

Fordhook (Emperor). 130 days. Distinct variety of outstanding merit. It is of true dwarf type, much easier to blanch than the taller-growing sorts. The plants average 16 to 18 inches in height, and the blanched part is 6 to 9 inches long. The stalks are smooth and very thick, some measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through when cut. The color is white, the heart tinged with yellow. Unsurpassed in flavor, being decidedly nutty and crisp. "The largest, most solid, and finest nut-flavored Celery grown."

Giant Pascal. 135 days. A good variety to grow for winter market as the large bunches of broad, smooth stalks keep well when put away for winter use. Plants are of a dwarf, compact habit, with thick, solid stalks of deep green color which blanch to a golden yellow, with an excellent nutty flavor.

Golden Plume or Wonderful. 112 days. This is a wonderful Celery for it is a little earlier and produces a heavier growth than most of the large late varieties and is easily blanched to a golden yellow color. Thick ribbed. A splendid market-garden variety of excellent quality.

Golden Self-blanching. 120 days. A most valuable variety which is somewhat of the character of the celebrated White Plume inasmuch as it does not require such high banking up as the ordinary sorts to be fit for the table. It needs simply a slight earthing up. Then it becomes a beautiful waxy golden color, very solid, and of a rich nutty flavor.

TURNIP-ROOTED or CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague. 120 days. The edible portion is the large thick root, a turnip-like bulb forming under the ground, which is boiled or used in soups. The above-ground portion is used for flavoring. Similar to Celery in flavor, and seed should be planted the same as Celery.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE.—They do best in light, well-treated soil, using well-rotted manure in the hills 4 to 5 feet apart, placing 8 to 10 seeds in each hill. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin to 3 or 4 plants to each hill.

SLICING VARIETIES

A. & C. 60 days. Leading white-spine variety for shipping and market-gardens. Uniform fruit, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, nearly cylindrical, very dark green, tapering at ends. It holds color well and is attractive.

Arlington White Spine. 63 days. One of the earliest and most prolific of the older types of white spines, measuring 8 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This variety is very widely used. It is adapted for either slicing or pickling. For the home-garden, it is among the best as it can be used for all purposes.

Black Diamond. 60 days. Popular with Southern shippers. Fruits are symmetrical, nearly square ended, of very dark green color which is held as well as its firmness when shipped. 7 by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Colorado. 68 days. Very attractive market-garden and shipping variety, size $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, extra dark green, tapering at stem end, with small seed area. Grand slicer.

Cubit. 60 days. All-America. An attractive variety distinguished by unusually dark green, uniform exterior color and long, blunt-ended, cylindrical shape. Of smooth crisp texture, with small seed area and admirably adapted for slicing. Holds its fresh quality well in shipping or at market.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. A long, smooth Cucumber tapering at both ends. Fruits dark green, weighing up to 2 pounds. Flesh crisp and of excellent quality.

Early Fortune. 64 days. Early, long, slim, white-spined variety of good dark color. Prolific. Fruits average about 9 inches long.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. The standard Cucumber for general table use. It is not only a good bearer but quite resistant to disease. The small pickles are well shaped, and in the slicing stage the slightly warted fruits are very attractive in length (12 by 3 inches) and color. Black-spine type.

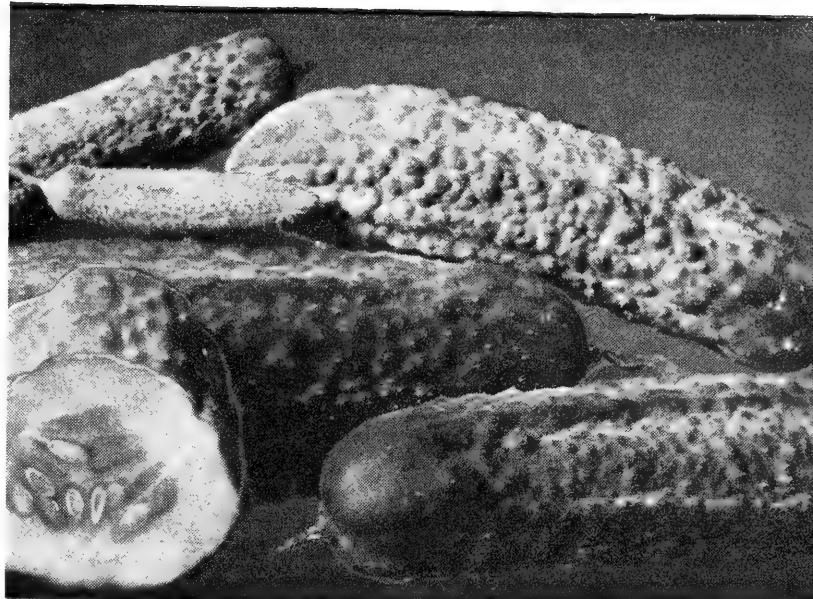
Marketer. 64 days. All-America Selection. Uniform, very dark green to the blossom end. Slicing, early market and shipping favorite. Vigorous and very prolific; smooth white spine, very perfect fruits. In large demand and a beautiful Cucumber.

Palmetto. 65 days. A recent introduction. Fruits are 8 to 9 inches long, of very dark green color and splendid flavor. Has small seed cavity and is resistant to downy mildew.

Santee. 70 days. Smooth, dark green fruit, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long when mature; almost cylindrical, with rounded ends. This variety supplements Palmetto and is particularly valuable as a spring crop in the South. It was developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes at the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C., as a high-quality, fresh market Cucumber with good tolerance of downy mildew.

Stays Green. 60 days. Used by Southern shippers. Fruit symmetrical, nearly square-ended. Very dark green, holds color and firmness well when shipped long distances.

Straight-8. 66 days. For home, market and shipping. Fruit is regularly cylindrical, rounded at ends, medium green and very free from light stripes. Beautiful; 8 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



Cucumber, National Pickling

PICKLING VARIETIES

Boston Pickling. 58 days. A most excellent pickling sort. Very uniform and productive. Dark green color.

Chicago Pickling. 58 days. Vine vigorous and enormously productive. Fruits are rounded with square ends and skin has a rich green color with moderately few warts or knobs. Popular with the pickle houses.

Early Cluster. 52 days. Short, chunky, medium green. Fruit borne in clusters.

Jersey Pickling. 63 days. Standard black-spined pickler, with medium-green fruits, tapered at both ends. Uniform, slender, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

National Pickling. 56 days. Dark green, desirable pickling strain developed by Michigan Agricultural College. Resembles Snow's Perfection.

Snow's Perfection Pickling. 55 days. Somewhat similar to the Chicago Pickling. An early-maturing, small, dark green Cucumber. Probably more productive than others of its class. Ideal for bottle pickles.

West India Gherkin or Burr. 65 days. Different from other pickles. Small, burr-like fruits $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

CHICORY

Cicoria Catalogna (Italian Dandelion). 65 days. Dandelion-like leaves. Tender shoots. Delicious for early greens, with flavor of dandelion.

Large-Rooted or Coffee. 100 days. Cultivated particularly for the roots, which are dried and ground and used as a substitute for coffee.

Witloof (French Endive). 110 days. Solid, oblong head that blanches ivory-white. Resembles Cos Lettuce. Choicest of the winter salads.

COLLARDS

CULTURE.—Requires about the same culture as cabbage but will do well on poorer ground. Start in seed-beds or direct in field. Space plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart each way.

Georgia or Southern. 80 days. The old standard variety growing about 2 feet high with a large, loose open cluster of leaves. Excellent quality.

Cabbage or Heading. 80 days. A true heading Collard embodying the characteristics of a cabbage. Very hard, compact, yet retaining the best Collard flavor. It is a rich green color, with light-colored rib and veins.

SWEET CORN

HYBRID

OPEN POLLINATED, White

CULTURE.—Hybrid Sweet Corns are grown the same as ordinary open pollinated Corn, except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers find 8 pounds enough per acre; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 feet of row. We caution our customers against trying to save their own seed from hybrids, as the seed must be produced by crossing each year. Results will not be satisfactory unless this is done.

Carmelcross. 75 days. Following Marcross maturity, this deep yellow Corn is considered the best early midseason hybrid in the Northeast—large-eared, productive, wilt-resistant and of high quality. The 12- or 14-rowed, 8-inch ears come on 6-foot stalks.

Golden Cross Bantam. 88 days. This is a hybrid Corn that is highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Ears are 10- to 14-rowed and are longer than the Golden Bantam with grains lighter in color; excellent flavor. Vigorous-growing 6-foot stalks. Being extremely uniform in ears and maturity, it is well adapted to canners' use and is an excellent variety for market.

Ioana. 87 days. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, cylindrical, 12- or 14-rowed. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. Kernels are yellow and of delicious flavor. Excellent for canning.

Iochief. 85 days. All-America winner. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, well filled with deep golden kernels of excellent flavor. One of the best hybrids introduced in recent years.

Lincoln. 82 days. Narrow yellow kernels; 12 to 18 rows. Vigorous stalk 7 to 8 feet tall.

Marcross. 73 days. A fine early hybrid about 5 feet tall and with medium-sized, medium thick, 5- to 6-inch tapering ears. It's a 10- or 12-rowed top cross variety of golden yellow, medium depth grains.

Spencross. 79 days. Stalks 4 to 5 feet tall. Ears are set low, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 inches in diameter, slightly tapering. Usually 10 or 12 rows of golden yellow kernels. A week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid. 90 days. Considered one of the best strains of Stowell's Evergreen. It is a good bearer of excellent-flavored Corn. The deep roots are valuable to the tall fodder in drought and storm.

Tendermost. 83 days. Vigorous stalks about 7 feet tall, producing 9-inch ears of 14 to 16 rows. The ears are well filled with deep yellow kernels of splendid flavor. Unexcelled for home and canning.

Whipcross. 84 days. Uniform midseason top-cross for home- and market-garden. The 7-foot stalks are sturdy; highly resistant to Stewart's disease; golden yellow medium grains of good flavor; $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ears, 12- or 14-rowed, well filled at tips.

GARDEN CORN ROASTING EARS

Adams Early (Ideal). 80 days. Stalk 5 to 6 feet tall. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, with 10 to 14 rows. Good roasting ears.

Adams Extra Early. 74 days. A white dent variety growing $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall. Ears 5 to 6 inches long, with 10 to 14 rows.

Norfolk Market. 80 days. Not as early as Big Early Adams but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting-ear stage are tender and milky. It is hardier than any of the Sugar Corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears, it makes a good-yielding Corn for stock feeding.

Trucker's Favorite. 85 days. Large, late variety of the Adams type. Stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 inches long; rows 12 to 14. A favorite in the South for roasting ears.

CULTURE.—Sweet or Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground has become warm, as the seed is likely to rot in cold or wet ground. For a succession, plant every two weeks. Give frequent and thorough cultivation.

One pound will plant 300 feet. 12 pounds will plant an acre.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg. 93 days. A productive main-crop variety of excellent quality. The narrow (peg-shaped) grains are irregular on the 7-inch cob and not in rows. Many of the 7-foot stalks produce two ears.

Early White Evergreen. 90 days. In this we have all the good qualities of the old standard, Stowell's Evergreen, with quite an important point in addition, that of earliness. It is about ten days earlier, with ears about 7 inches long, rather thick, 12 or more rows of handsome large grains, and equal to it in every respect.

Howling Mob. 82 days. White grains of medium length. Height of stalk 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears medium length and thickness, with from 12 to 16 rows.

Long Island Beauty. 98 days. Height of stalk 8 to 9 feet, with ears averaging 9 to 10 inches. Rows mostly 12 to 16. Large, fairly deep white kernels of good flavor.

Moneymaker. 100 days. Grains medium length, broad and white. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears medium length and thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Cobs small in diameter; rows mostly 8 to 12. Moneymaker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties. The finest eating Sweet Corn ever developed. Tender and honey-sweet.

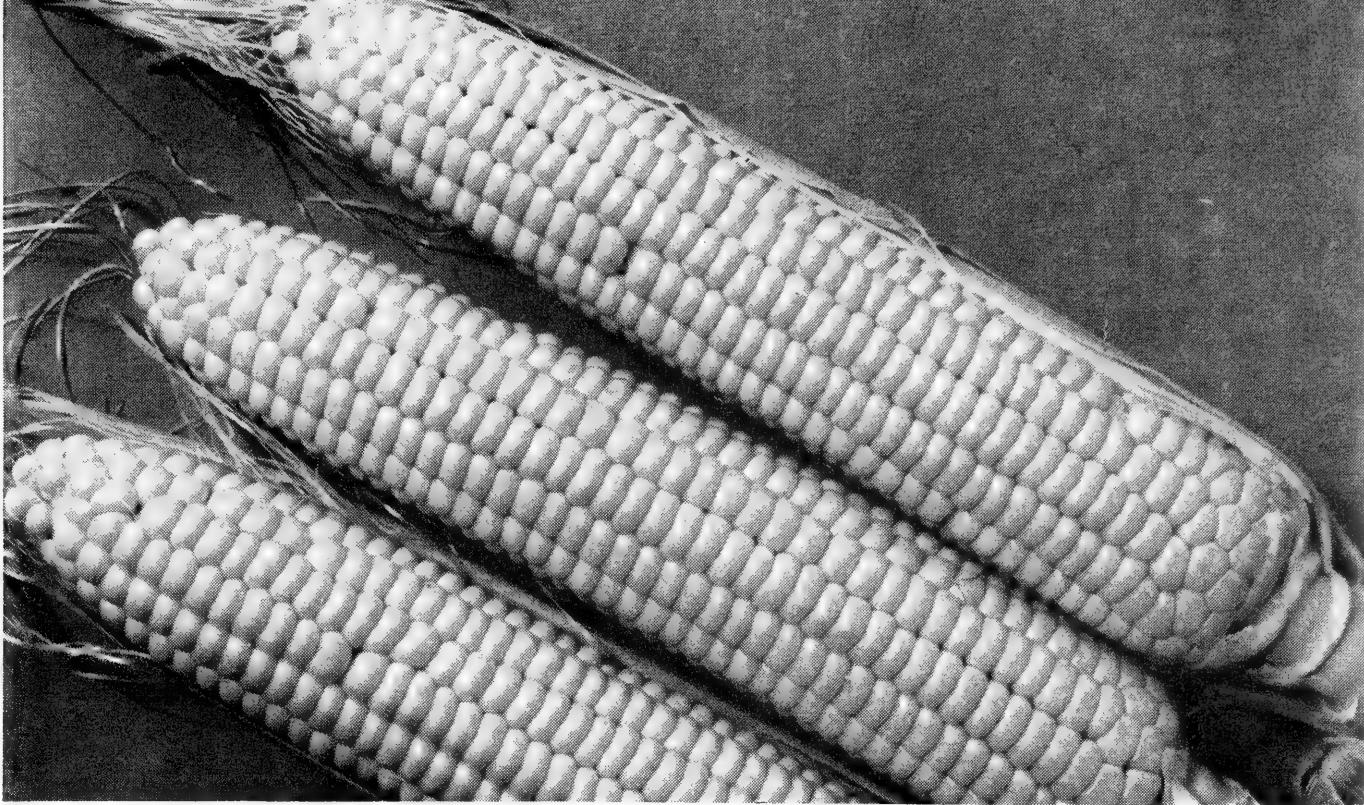
Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. The 8-inch ears have 16 to 20 rows of deep, broad grains. It is white and sweet, and stays in an edible condition longer than most. Considered the best main-crop variety for general use. Stalks 8 feet tall.

The Vanguard. 72 days. White grains of medium length. Height of stalk 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears medium in length, thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16.

Whipple's White. 87 days. A midseason variety with deep grains similar to Evergreen. Stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet; ears with 14 to 18 rows, 7 to 8 inches long. Kernels deep, medium narrow, pure white and tender.



Hybrid Sweet Corn, Carmelcross



Hybrid Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam

SWEET CORN, continued

OPEN POLLINATED, Yellow

Golden Bantam. 80 days. A famous Sweet Corn, one of the oldest on the market and considered by many to be the best of all. The plants grow about 6 feet tall, bear 8-rowed ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The golden kernels are broad, deep and delicious.

Golden Bantam Improved. 83 days. Developed from Golden Bantam and remains tender and sweet longer than Golden Bantam. Rows 10 to 14.

Golden Evergreen. 90 days. A variety with long ears and deep grains similar to Stowell's, except that grains are golden yellow and very sweet.

Golden Giant. 88 days. Midseason variety, being about five days later than the Bantam varieties, and bearing long ears having 12 to 16 rows of golden yellow kernels. It is popular for both home- and market-garden planting.

Golden Sunshine. 74 days. Stalks $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high; ears 6 inches long. Rows 10 to 12; tender, sweet, excellent for home-and market-garden.

Whipple's Early Yellow. 84 days. A splendid variety with sturdy stalks and 12- or 14-rowed ears filled to tips with golden yellow kernels of good flavor. Richly sweet.

FIELD CORN

Plant 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Bristol Early Yellow (White Capped Yellow Dent). 100 days. Grains are yellow with white dented cap on top. Ears 10 inches long, with 12 rows of kernels, on stalks 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Cob is white.

Golden Dent. 110 days. Grains are golden yellow with dented cap on top. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows, on stalks 8 to 9 feet tall. Cob is red.

Lancaster Sure Crop. 110 days. Grains are deep yellow and broad. Ears 11 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows, on stalks 8 to 10 feet tall. Especially adapted for thin soil. Cob is red.

Leaming. 105 days. Grains of rich golden color. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 16 to 18 rows, on stalks 9 feet tall. Small red cob.

U. S. No. 13 Hybrid. 115 days. A high-yielding variety and a good silage producer recommended throughout the Eastern States. Stalks 12 feet; ears 12 inches; 20 rows of deep, yellow grains.

POP CORN

Queen's Golden. 115 days. Golden yellow kernels popping creamy white. Stalks 5 feet; ears 6 inches.

White Rice. 110 days. Pearly white kernels popping pure white. Stalks 5 feet; ears 6 inches.

DANDELION

Cabbaging or Improved Thick-Leaved. 60 days. Produces broad, thick leaves and is full-hearted. Fine as an early salad.

French Garden. 55 days. Not so strong in growth as Cabbaging, but a very good variety.

Italian (Cicoria; Catalogna). Although a member of the chicory family listed as Asparagus Chicory, it is better known as Italian Dandelion. A favorite salad of the Italians and grown extensively by market gardeners.

EGGPLANT

CULTURE.—The Eggplant will thrive well in any garden soil but will repay good treatment. Seed should be sown in a hotbed or warm greenhouse and when about an inch high, transferred to 2-inch pots. If no hotbed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees. Plant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Black Beauty. 80 days. The Black Beauty originated in South Jersey. It combines in itself many characteristics which are very valuable in this vegetable. In the first place it is very early, in fact, the earliest good market variety.

Fort Myers Market. 83 days. Southeastern variety with tall plant, holding fruits off the ground; vigorous and disease-resistant. Deep black color; long oval shape without neck.

Manatee Special. 80 days. High-bush plant type with black oval fruits like Black Beauty, held well off the ground. Very early, hardy, prolific and withstands adverse weather conditions.

New York Improved. 83 days. This is probably the oldest and best-known variety on the market. It is early and produces 4 to 6 very large fruit of excellent quality.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth. 70 days. The green leaves are nice for flavoring soups, stews and sauces; also used extensively in a minced state with lettuce. The dry or green branches and seeds are much prized for flavoring dill pickles.

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—This is a hardy vegetable, cultivated principally for a winter salad. Sow for a succession of crops. Tie the leaves loosely together to blanch them.

Full-Heart Batavian. 89 days. This improved Escarolle has a large broad leaf and thicker, crisp and tender, well-blanching head. All-America Selection. Used like spinach or blanched for salad.

Green Curled. 95 days. Has a very fine curly leaf, having a rich green color and blanches to a creamy white.

FENNEL or FINOCCHIO

CULTURE.—Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 6 inches in the row. The plant should be earthed up when half grown in order to blanch it. Cultivate like celery. An ounce plants 100 feet, 4 pounds an acre.

Florence (or Italian). The variety used for home, market gardening and shipping. Plants grow 36 inches high. Branching habit with dense, feathery foliage.

HERBS

Basil, Sweet. 85 days. Annual. The fresh leaves are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, sauces and meats. Very aromatic.

Sage. Perennial. Leaves used for seasoning meats and poultry dressing.

Summer Savory. 60 days. Annual. Used chiefly as a kitchen herb for flavoring salads, dressings, stews, and gravies.

Sweet Marjoram. 70 days. Annual. Used for seasoning, either fresh or dried in special dishes, and in the manufacture of sausages.

Thyme. 85 days. Perennial. Has aromatic foliage used for soups, stews, gravies, etc.

KALE

CULTURE.—Sow seed in shallow drills and thin or transplant to stand about 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate like cabbage.

Dwarf Blue Scotch. 50 days. Low-growing, compact, finely curled, bluish green leaves.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. 55 days. The most popular variety of Kale which is used for fall and winter greens. The stalk grows low and compact. It bears an abundance of bright green, curly, tender leaves. The quality is much improved by frost.

Dwarf Siberian. 60 days. Leaves green, plume-like. Broad, dwarf, spreading. Stands severe winter. Grows 16 inches tall.

Tall Scotch. 60 days. Similar to Dwarf Green Scotch, but grows 24 to 30 inches tall, bearing leaves heavily curled and of bright, medium-green color. Very tender after being frosted.

GREENS

Spinach is most popular for boiled "greens" in early spring and fall, New Zealand Spinach in summer. But don't forget Tendergreen and Mustard, Turnip and Beet tops, Collards and Kale. Boiled with fat meat, they are luscious.



Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid



Sweet Corn, Iochief. See page 12

KOHLRABI

CULTURE.—Sow in shallow drills and thin or transplant the plants to about 6 inches apart. Kohlrabi grows rapidly and should be used when about half grown when the roots are about 2 inches in diameter. Start in hotbed for an extra-early crop.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. A very early small-topped variety, growing about 3 inches in diameter. The flesh is greenish white, crisp, and has a wonderful flavor resembling cauliflower. This is the most popular variety.

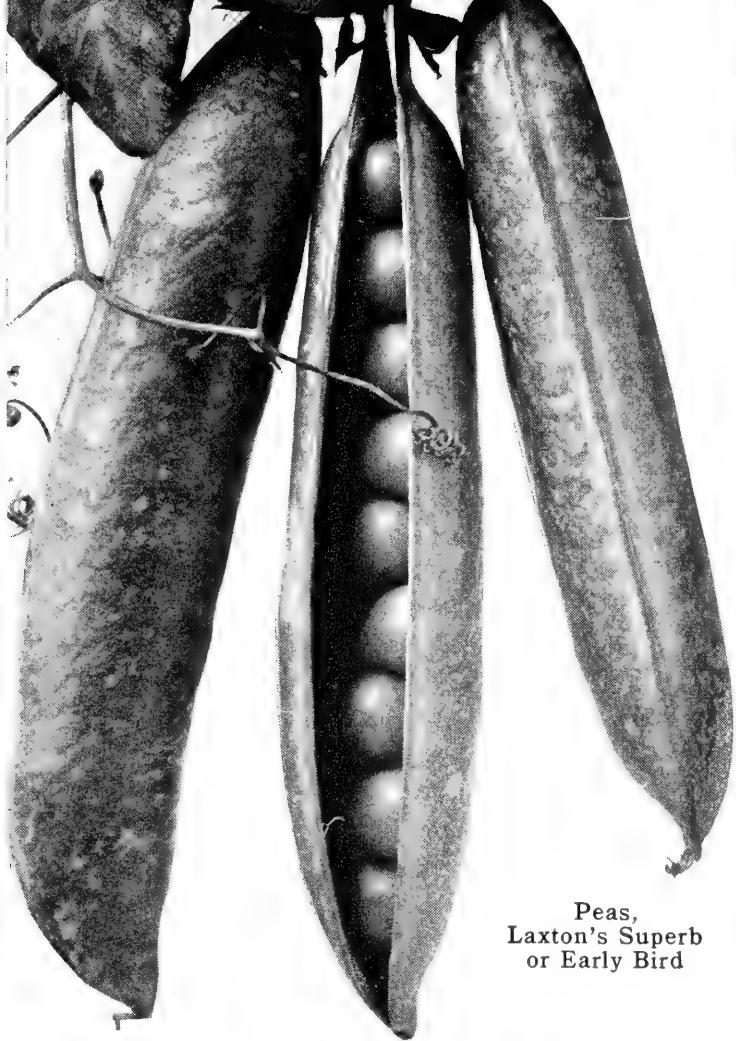
Purple Vienna. 62 days. Dwarf plant, having short green leaves with purple stems and veins. Bulbs are globular, purple, with tender white flesh.

LEEK

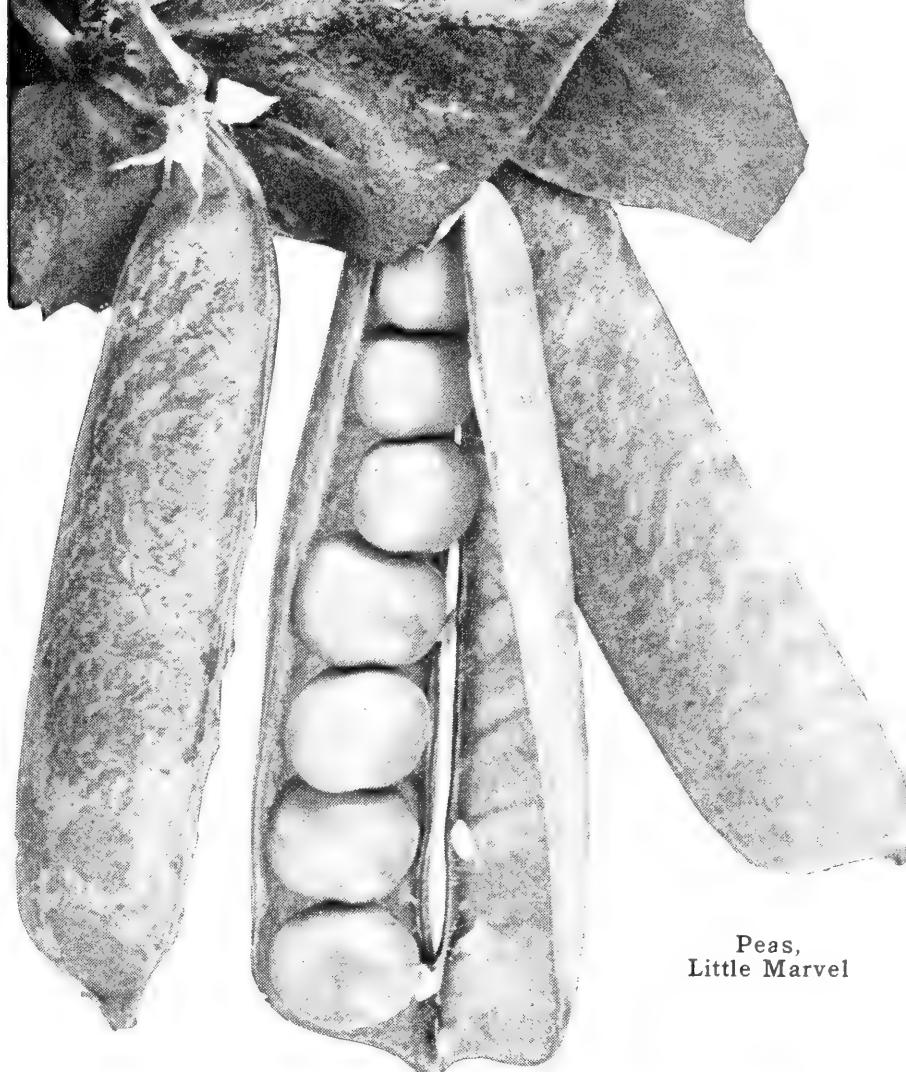
CULTURE.—Member of the Onion family with long, thick, blanched neck for soups, stews or creamed. Thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in row. Draw soil up around plants to bleach. An ounce plants 200 feet of row.

American Flag. 140 to 155 days. A popular strain having long, thick, well-branched stem with large, medium-green, drooping leaves. The stems are 7 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches thick.

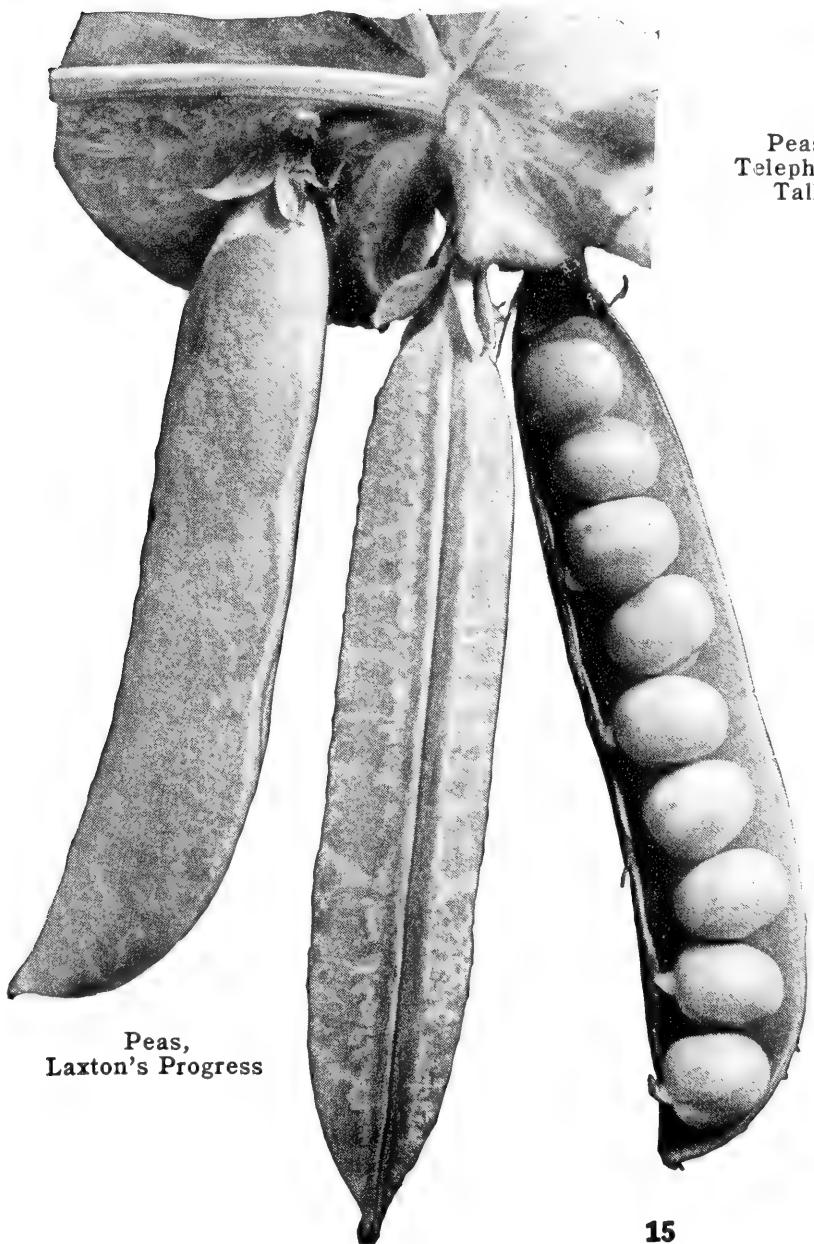
Giant Musselburgh. 85 days. The hardy, long, thick-stemmed, medium-early Leek, with broad, deep green leaves.



Peas,
Laxton's Superb
or Early Bird



Peas,
Little Marvel



Peas,
Laxton's Progress



Peas,
Telephone
Tall

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil and the best care the skilful cultivator can give, in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness and delicate flavor. In sowing seed during the dry, hot weather the ground should be kept moist and shaded, as the sun will burn the germinating power out of the seed.

HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston. *White-seeded.* 75 days. A popular variety for coldframe forcing or outside culture. Head is of medium size and compact, with a creamy white heart. The leaves are somewhat wavy at the edge and slightly tinged with reddish brown. When well grown the leaves are quite tender.

Cabbagehead (Simon's Select Stock). *White-seeded.* 70 days. Special lighter green Big Boston type without the bronzy edges. Heart is buttery, yellow, of excellent quality. Home and market variety that doesn't scald.

Crisp as Ice. *Black-seeded.* 74 days. A compact, medium-sized butterhead variety. Yellow interior and a nice flavor. Leaves thick and crumpled; deep green overlaid with bronze.

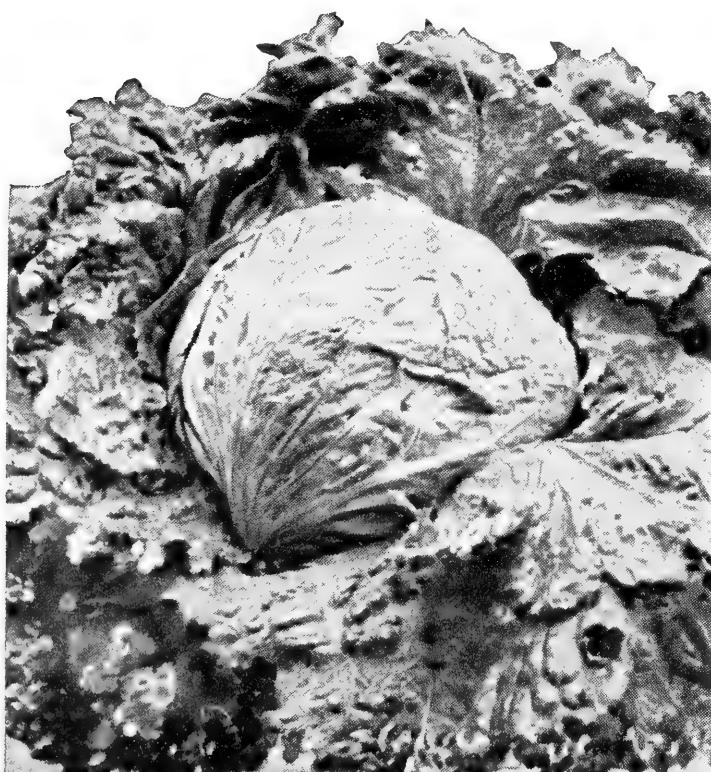
Great Lakes. *White-seeded.* 75 days. A crisp-head summer Lettuce able to stand the heat. It is remarkably slow to throw a seed head and very resistant to tip-burn.

Hanson. *White-seeded.* 80 days. One of the standard heading varieties for many years. Leaves curly, crisp, with fringed edges, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior. Medium-sized, light green leaves, heat resisting.

Iceberg. *White-seeded.* 80 days. A curled-heading, medium-large, crisp, green variety; edges fringed and tinged with brown. Outer leaves have strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

Imperial No. 44. 80 days. Undoubtedly the best heading Iceberg for the East. Competes successfully with western-grown Iceberg. It makes solid heads better than any other strain; resists tip-burn. True Iceberg type.

Imperial No. 456. 82 days. Will mature large, hard heads in summer from seed sown directly in the field. Has a distinctive, grass-green color, brittle foliage, and prominent midribs. Will not burn in hottest weather.



Lettuce, Great Lakes



Lettuce, Imperial No. 44



Lettuce, Black-Seeded Simpson

Imperial No. 847. *Black-seeded.* 83 days. Iceberg type. Heat-resistant strain producing large solid heads. Later than Imperial No. 44, but head is larger and deeper.

New York (Wonderful; Los Angeles). *White-seeded.* 80 days. The pioneer of long-distance shipping varieties. A large, curled-heading Lettuce with dark green leaves which are slightly curled on the edges. Heads are well blanched, sweet and tender.

New York No. 12. *White-seeded.* 77 days. A widely used strain of New York which stands heat well. Plant and head lighter green than New York, with fewer outer leaves and several days earlier. Large, compact, and uniform.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Black-Seeded Simpson. *Black-seeded.* 46 days. One of the best-known loose-leaf varieties. Produces a compact mass of broad yellowish green leaves crumpled and frilled at the edges, very crisp and tender.

Chicken. *White-seeded.* 60 days. A hardy, non-heading, dark green variety. Grows to 4 feet high and produces the largest amount of leaves of any Lettuce, for poultry and rabbit feed.

Dark Green Cos. *White-seeded.* 65 days. Like Paris White Cos but leaves are darker.

Early Curled Simpson. *White-seeded.* 45 days. Also called Early Curled Silesia or White-Seeded Simpson. Early, hardy and dependable. Each plant forms a bunch of large, crumpled light green leaves, tender and sweet.

Early Prize-Head. *White-seeded.* 47 days. Large curly, bright green leaves tinged with light brown, crisp and of a fine flavor. Does not head.

Grand Rapids. *Black-seeded.* 43 days. An excellent early variety for planting outside or forcing under glass. The leaves are light green, broad and very curly. Very tender and sweet.

White Paris Cos. *White-seeded.* 66 days. Romaine or Celery Lettuce. Popular for greenhouse planting, home and truck gardens. Self-folding or blanching, with upright, smooth leaves and forming a compact, elongated head with greenish white interior. Crisp and of grand flavor.

MUSKMELOM or CANTALOUPE

CULTURE.—Melons grow best in a light, warm, well-enriched soil and require a long growing season. Plant outdoors as soon as the weather and soil are warm, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart, mixing plenty of manure, to the depth of a foot, with the soil of the hills; 3 or 4 strong plants are enough to be left in each hill.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Banana. 94 days. Banana-shaped fruits which attain a length of 15 to 20 inches and a diameter of 3 to 5 inches. Sweet salmon flesh of a dry and delicate flavor. Skin is smooth, slate-gray turning to lemon-yellow when ripe. Grown chiefly as a novelty.

Emerald Gem. 86 days. A small, early melon. It is globular in form, flattened at the ends, slightly ribbed, netted, and has a deep emerald-green line under the skin; orange flesh.

Fordhook. 86 days. Thick, orange flesh. Small seed-cavity; skin well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at ends, resembling the Jenny Lind in many respects except in color.

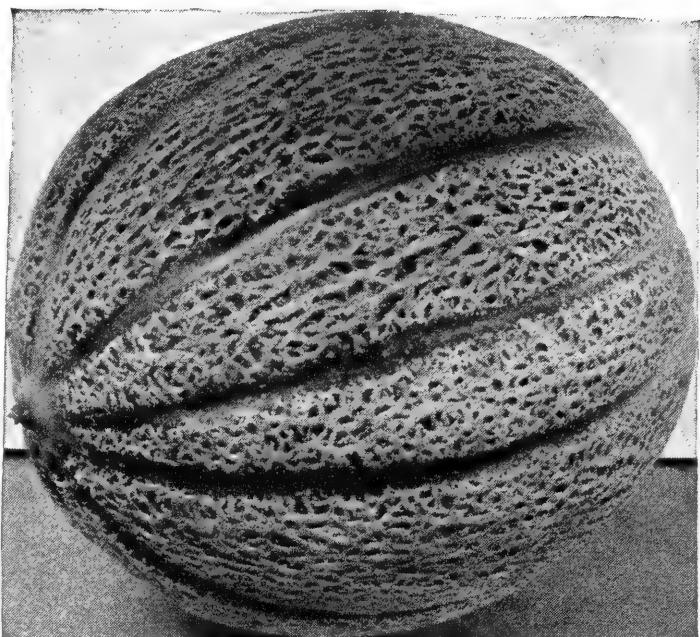
Hale's Best No. 36. 80 days. Oval, rounded at ends, heavily netted. Bright salmon flesh, firm, 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford.

Hale's Best, Jumbo Strain. 83 days. A larger strain than the well-known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to the large city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, are heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality.

Hearts of Gold Improved. 90 days. Also called Hoodoo. Valuable variety for home- and market-gardens. The fruit is well netted with distinct ribs; very firm with deep, aromatic, salmon flesh of the finest quality.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 93 days. Salmon flesh of fine flavor. Heavy, coarse netting; fruits almost round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Very productive and a good shipper.

Pride of Wisconsin. 90 days. Cross from Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold, with $3\frac{3}{4}$ -pound oval fruits, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, and with pearly gray, sparsely netted rind. Flesh is orange, thick, firm, very sweet and with small seed-cavity. Home and market favorite.



Muskmelon, Hearts of Gold

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Honey Dew. 110 days. This well-known melon is of the Casaba type, oval in shape, of good size, with a smooth lemon-tinted skin, and keeps well. The thick, green-tinted cream flesh has a delicious sweetness all its own.

Large Hackensack. 85 to 90 days. Similar to Extra Early Hackensack, but later and larger fruited. The fruits are flattened, deeply ribbed, with little netting.

Rocky Ford. 92 days. This reliable green-fleshed variety continues to be a favorite. The spicy flavor of the flesh is difficult to improve. Slightly ribbed and well netted. Fruit is small, with sizable seed-cavity, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches in size, and weighs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Schoon's Hard-Shell. 90 to 95 days. A new and excellent-flavored melon, similar to Bender's Surprise in shape and general appearance. Valuable especially for its extra-hard shell, which makes it fine for shipping. It will stand in the field or market better than most varieties. Deeply ribbed and well netted over its yellow skin. The melons usually weigh from 5 to 8 pounds.



Muskmelon, Pride of Wisconsin. Home and market favorite, with thick, sweet orange flesh.

MUSTARD

The young tender leaves make splendid salads and are delicious and healthful when used as boiled greens.

CULTURE.—Make frequent sowings as soon as the ground has warmed, in shallow drills 12 inches apart. Thin out to 10 inches between plants. Can also be forced in frames or in greenhouse during winter.

Florida Broad-Leaved. 43 days. Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick, yellowish in color. Thick, white midrib. A quick-growing variety.

Giant Southern Curled. Most popular for greens. Long, broad leaves are light green, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges. Slow to go to seed.

Tendergreen. Mustard-Spinach. Fast-growing variety with largest, thick, fairly smooth, oblong leaves of dark green with lighter ribs. Slow to seed and both heat- and drought-resistant. Flavor combines those of mustard and spinach.

Try something new in your garden every year—either a vegetable you have not grown before or a new variety of an old favorite. You will enjoy the change.

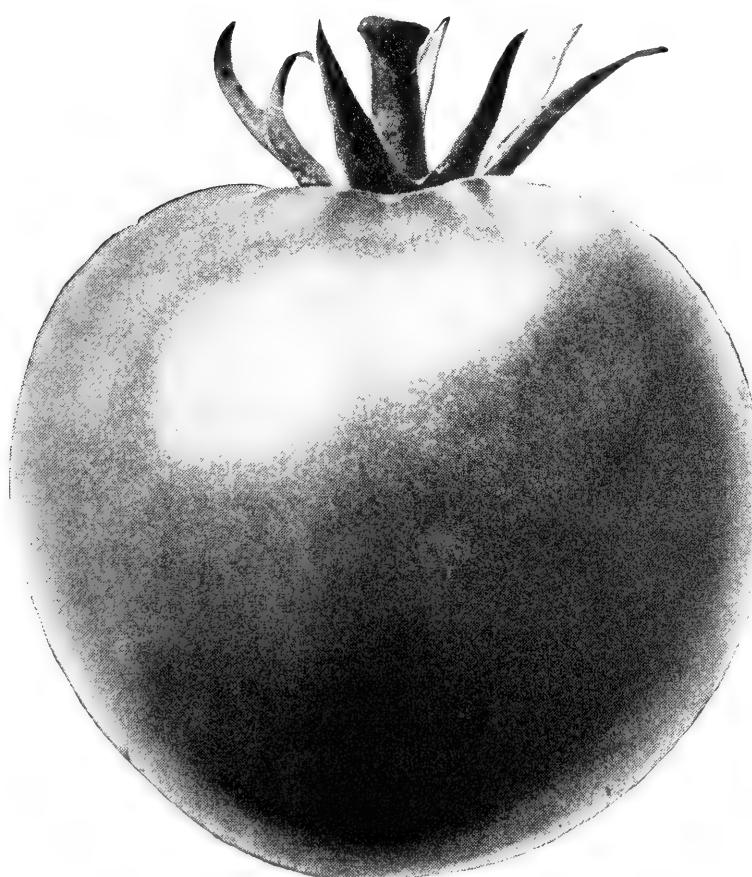
CERTIFIED SEED. Certification of crops and seed, as to purity and freedom from disease, by State Departments of Agriculture.



Tomato, Marglobe, Certified



Tomato, Homestead, Certified



Tomato, Grothen's Globe, Certified



Tomato, Rutgers, Certified

WATERMELON

CULTURE.—Plant in a light, loose, rich soil, dig deep and work several shovels of well-rotted manure or dried manure in each hill. Make the hills 6 to 8 feet apart; plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill.

Blacklee. 85 days. Developed by Florida Experimental Station. Vines vigorous and very resistant to fusarium wilt. Fruits of Tom Watson type but somewhat thicker and shorter. The rind is dark green, thin but tough. Flesh bright red, of good texture and sweet flavor. Seeds black.

Congo. 90 days. Bronze Medal winner, 1950. A new variety developed by the U.S.D.A. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. It is resistant to anthracnose, which gives it great promise. The long, cylindrical fruits weigh 32 to 40 pounds and have a very tough rind, which is dark green with darker stripes. The very bright red flesh is medium grained and ripens well out to the rind. An excellent shipping variety.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. Very prolific, good-quality shipping melon of attractive market appearance. Fruits oval-round, light green with dark green stripes, weigh 30 pounds and have a tough, thin rind. Flesh bright red, crisp, quite free from fiber.

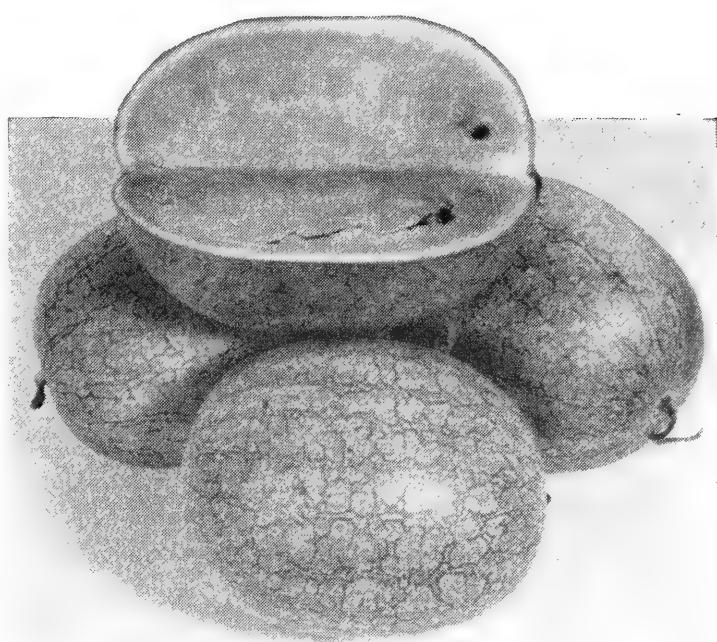
Dude Creek. 92 days. Seed white, with touch of brown on each side. Fruit large, long, cylindrical with blunt end, weighing up to 50 pounds. Thin rind, white with dark green, irregular stripes. Flesh bright red, solid, very sweet.

Early Kansas. 80 days. Seed reddish brown. Vigorous and productive. Flesh bright red; skin light green with wavy stripes; shape nearly round. A good shipper. Melons occasionally weigh 60 pounds.

Florida Giant or Cannonball. 90 days. The largest and the best of the so-called round type. Dark green skin; flesh deep, bright red. Very fine quality and flavor. Seeds dark brown mottled.

Florida Favorite. 85 days. A fine melon for the home market trade. Fruits large, weighing 25 pounds, long with round ends. Light green with mottled stripes of dark green; rind fairly tough. Flesh dark red, crisp and sweet. Seeds white.

Garrison or Darlington. 90 days. Striped like Georgia Rattlesnake but about twice as long as thick, and under favorable conditions grows larger and is sweeter. It is among the best for home-gardens and local markets. Often attains up to 75 pounds in weight. The flesh is brilliant red, tender, luscious, very sweet and has a distinctly delicious flavor.



Watermelon, New Hampshire Midget

New Hampshire Midget. 82 days. A new icebox-type Watermelon, which is rapidly gaining in popularity in many sections. It will ripen in many localities where other varieties do not mature. Vines are small and vigorous, producing a large number of fruit about 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Mottled light green with thin rind. Medium red flesh and black seed.

Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake. 90 days. Has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. Our improved strain is better than it ever was. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet; the flavor and quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for both home-garden and shipping.

Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant. 85 days. Oblong melon, ends slightly tapered. Rind light gray with fine green veining. Flesh bright reddish pink. A good shipping variety.

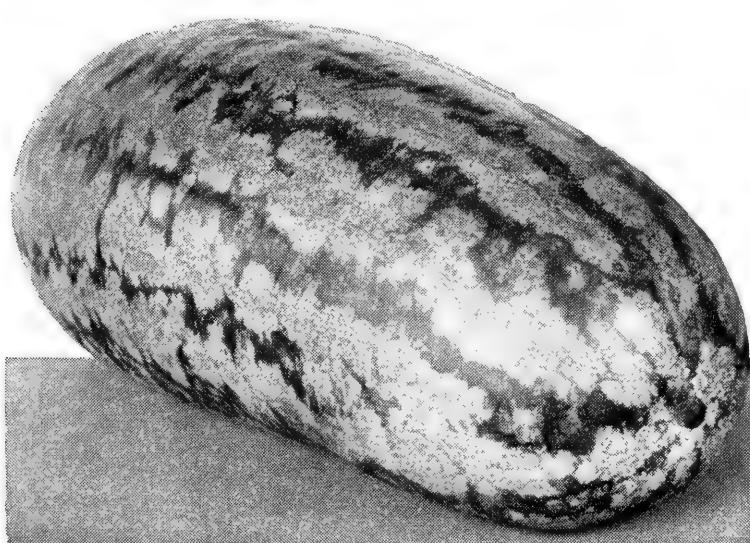
Improved Kleckley Sweet Wondermelon. 85 days. This is a melon of quality, averaging 18 to 20 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Its bright red flesh is sweet, crisp, and melting. The white seeds are near the rind, leaving a large clear heart. Dark green skin, thin rind, suitable for home and near-by markets.

Irish Grey. 90 days. Seed creamy white. Popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. Often weighs 25 pounds.

Leesburg Wilt-Resistant. 85 days. In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt-resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils.

Stone Mountain. 90 days. The highest quality home, market, and shipping melon. Fruit is very large (35 pounds), oval-round with blunt ends, medium green; thin but rather tough rind. Flesh is rich scarlet, fine grained, and extremely sweet-flavored. Seed white with black edges. Improved strain.

Tom Watson. 95 days. Large long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Kleckley Sweet but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh is rich red, sweet and tender. Seed brown.



Watermelon, Garrison or Darlington

ONIONS

CULTURE.—Use one ounce seed for 100 feet of row; for sets, 50 pounds to the acre. For sets, sow the seeds as early as possible in the spring, very thickly, in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer, remove them to a dry, airy place, and early in the following spring replant them by placing sets in shallow drills 12 inches apart and about 4 inches apart in the drills. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills 1 foot apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, manuring them well and thinning them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the drills.

Bermuda Yellow or White. 93 days. Very mild, medium-sized, flat Onion for early home and market use. Skin is light straw color; flesh is nearly white. Extensively used in the South, and for shipment from Texas and California.

Crystal White Wax. 93 days. Handsomest pure waxy white Bermuda Onion for earliest premium prices. Bulbs are flat, medium-sized, clear white, of mildest, delicate flavor. Extensively grown.

Ebenezer. 100 days. Deep flat bulbs of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard. Popular at present for growing sets. It is a vigorous grower.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days from seed. This is the standard variety and the favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large, round; skin deep purplish red; flesh fine-grained, firm, slightly flushed with pink. Very productive, the best keeper and most popular for general cultivation.

Prizetaker. 114 days from seed. This variety is much used to produce large Onions from seed in one season instead of growing small Onions and replanting them. It is grown extensively in the South. The bulbs are large, globe-shaped, with straw-colored skin, and are very mild. It is a very productive and profitable variety.

Southport White Globe. 110 days. A showy, mild-flavored, large, pure White Globe variety. Very solid, a good keeper and possibly the best for sets of all white sorts. Unsurpassed in uniformity. Absolutely pure white.

Sweet Spanish, Utah Strain. 112 days from seed. This Onion has become popular very quickly in many sections of the country. The large, light yellow, globe-shaped Onions have small roots and necks, which adds to their keeping qualities. Like the Prizetaker, large Onions can be grown from seed in one season. Being a Spanish variety, they are always mild and sweet.

White Portugal or Silverskin. 100 days from seed. This is the standard white variety for general culture. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. It is a good keeper. The flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white of handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened and carefully dried under shelter away from the strong sunlight. It is excellent for sets, as a pickler, for green bunching, and for storage. A dependable cropper.

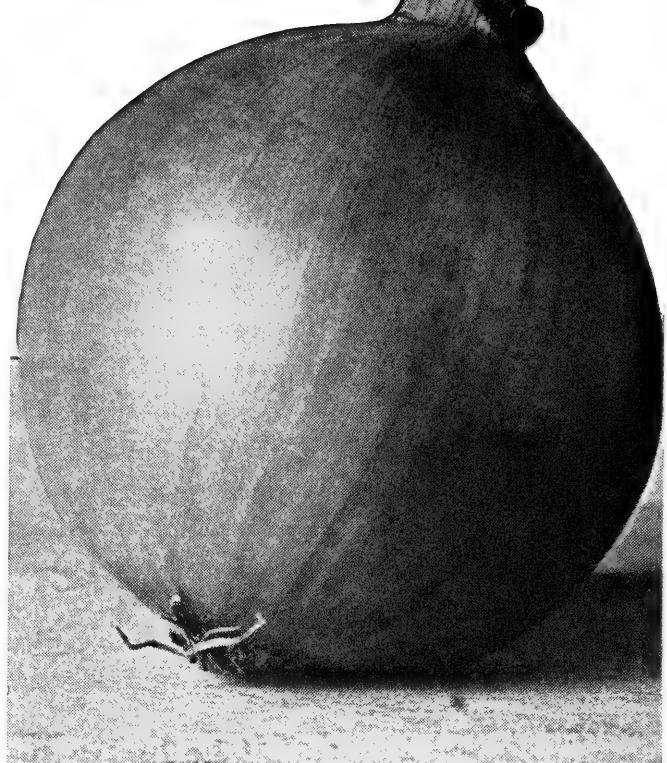
Yellow Globe Danvers. 112 days from seed. This is a popular Onion, a standard variety everywhere. It is a good cropper, medium late, and used largely for storage. The bulbs are medium large, round, yellow, solid, with a small neck. Flesh is white with a slight yellow tone and is mildly flavored.

ONION SETS

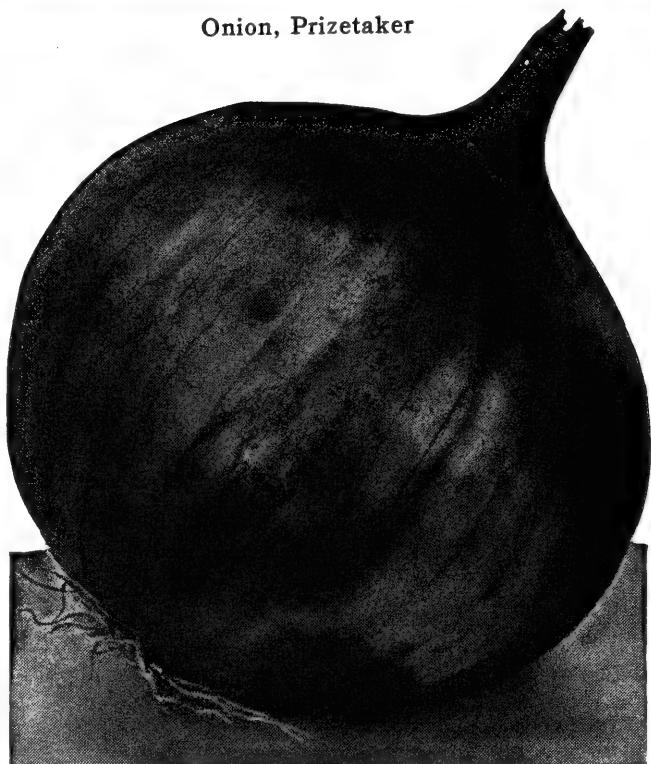
32 lbs. per bushel.

Bottle, Yellow
Ebenezer, Yellow

Red
White



Onion, Prizetaker



Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers

OKRA

CULTURE.—After soil is warm, cover seed an inch, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin plants to 12 inches apart and cultivate often. Young Okra pods are used stewed, fried in cracker crumbs, and in stews, soups, catsup and other relishes. Ounce plants 50 feet of row; 10 pounds per acre.

Clemson Spineless. 56 days. The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest Okra variety, which was awarded the silver medal by the All-America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins' Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins'. Grows 4 feet high.

Dwarf-Stalked Long Green Pod. 50 days. Although growing only 3 feet high, this is a very strong, productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are dark green. Pods slender, corrugated and tender.

Perkins' Mammoth. 56 days. Long, deep-green-podded favorite for market, canning, trucking, and shipping. Slender, meaty, tapered and ribbed pods of 7-inch length.

White Velvet. 60 days. Height of stalk about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth.

PEAS

CULTURE.—Peas require deeply worked soil and may be planted as early as the ground is fit to work. Make rows 1 foot apart for low-growing sorts for the home-garden and 3 feet apart for field plants. For tall sorts the rows should be 2 feet apart for the home-garden and 3 to 4 feet in field. Plantings may be made every two weeks all season.

Alaska, Wilt-Resistant. 60 days. The earliest blue Pea, very uniform in growth. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it a most desirable extra-early Pea for market gardeners. Smooth seeded. Height 28 inches.

Ameer (Long-Pod Alaska or Bountiful). 62 days. Seed large and green, resembling Alaska, but one-third larger. An extra-early Pea of fine quality. Peas ripen uniformly with pods pointed, somewhat curved and 3½ inches long, containing 7 or 8 Peas. Height 30 to 36 inches.

American Wonder. 60 days. A very fine extra-early wrinkled variety. Pods light green, containing 6 Peas of excellent flavor and quality. Its dwarf habit of growth makes it desirable. Height 16 inches.

Blue Bantam. 64 days. One of the best early dwarf wrinkled Peas. A good producer of deep blue-green pods 4 inches in length and containing 8 Peas. They have a wonderfully sweet flavor. This is an exceptionally dark green strain of the favorite Laxtonian variety. Height 18 inches.

Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy. 76 days. Second-early dwarf Pea with immense pods and Peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting, stout plants are fairly loaded with large bright green pods which are always well filled. Each pod contains 7 to 9 large wrinkled Peas of a bright green color, tender and well-flavored. Height 24 inches.

Gradus. 65 days. A popular second-early variety with large, plump pods containing 8 to 10 large, sweetly delicious wrinkled Peas. Height 34 inches.

Laxtonian. 63 days. The best known of the early dwarf, large-podded varieties. Its dark green pods contain 7 to 8 large succulent Peas. Height 18 inches.

Laxton's Progress. 62 days. Largest podded and most attractive of the Laxton family. For home, market and distant shipping. The 16-inch plants bear 4½ by ½-inch, dark green, rather curved, pointed, single pods, with 7 to 9 large Peas of good quality.

Laxton's Superb or Early Bird. 61 days. An early hardy variety which is very productive. Produces dark green pods about 4 inches long, containing 6 to 7 Peas. The seed is semi-wrinkled and may be planted very early without danger of rotting. Height 16 inches.

Little Marvel. 64 days. This outstanding variety holds its place for exceptional quality and yield. It is valuable both for home-garden and early shipping. The vines are dark green, medium stocky. Pods both single and double are dark green, plump, and well filled with 7 to 8 tender Peas. A heavy crop of choice Peas that delight everyone using this variety. Height 18 inches.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. One of the older varieties, with dark green vines and slender pods, round, plump, light green, well filled with 6 to 7 medium-sized tender wrinkled Peas. Height 16 inches.

Telephone. 74 days. One of the finest, tall, wrinkled Peas yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the best quality, and of excellent sugary flavor. Vines are very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods to the stalk. The pods are of large size and closely packed with large delicious Peas. Height 60 inches.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. This grand variety is unsurpassed for home- and market-gardens as well as shipping, canning and freezing. The vines are deep green and medium heavy, with large deep green, plump pods containing 7 to 8 large tender Peas of splendid quality. Height 36 inches.

World's Record. 57 days. Early and more uniform maturing than Gradus; fine for home and earliest market. Light green, rather heavy, 26-inch plants. Pods are single, mid-green, broad, plump, 3 inches long, and contain 7 or 8 large tender Peas.

EDIBLE-POD or SUGAR PEAS

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 65 days. Prolific, edible-podded variety for the home-garden, and resistant to fusarium wilt. These are small, mottled gray, and round. Height 28 inches.

Dwarf White Sugar. 65 days. Slender 26-inch plant of medium green with white flowers. Its 2¾-inch pods are usually straight, semi-pointed, light green. Seeds are small, round, smooth and creamy white.

Mammoth Melting Sugar. 74 days. One of the best of the edible-podded varieties, with large, sweet, brittle, succulent pods. They are borne in great abundance on vines 54 inches tall.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar. 74 days. Mammoth-podded wilt-resistant home and market edible-podded sort. The 4½-foot plants are coarse, producing single, 4½-inch, light green, straight, blunt, indented pods with about 8 Peas. Seed is round and gray.

EDIBLE-PODDED PEAS

Early Wilt-Resistant Blackeyes. 68 days. Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods on an upright vine. Uniform in size, growth and maturity. Very delicious flavor.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground opens in spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 15 inches apart. When well up, thin out to 5 to 6 inches in the row.

All American. 115 days. This newer variety with its attractive, smooth, white roots, free from side roots, is very attractive and of fine flavor.

Hollow Crown. 95 days. For home- and market-gardens. Roots grow 10 to 12 inches long, are white and smooth and have an excellent sugary flavor. They may be left in the ground all winter without protection, and this improves their flavor.



Parsnips, Hollow Crown

PEPPERS

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed or in open light warm ground. When 3 inches high, transplant 18 inches apart each way, and hoe frequently. Number of days given below is from the setting out of plants to picking of fruit.

California Wonder. 75 days from setting of plants. A medium late, sweet variety for home-garden or market. The plant is vigorous, upright, prolific, with four-lobed, chunky fruits, very attractive in their smooth deep green color which changes to bright crimson. The flesh is probably thicker than that of any other variety which is sweet and mild. Length 4½ inches.

Calwonder. 65 to 68 days. An excellent Pepper of the California Wonder type; a week earlier and more productive. The fruits, while not quite as large, have the same thick flesh and are smooth and sweet.

Chinese Giant. 80 to 85 days. An attractive, large-fruited, mild Pepper but inclined to be a light bearer. The fruits are 4½ to 5 inches long, square and blocky, with crumpled ends. A late-maturing variety.

Florida Giant. 80 days. Heavy yielder of large, heavy fruits over a long period. Plant is erect, dark green, disease-resistant and stands adverse conditions better than others. Fruit is held erect, dark green, 4 by 5 inches, smooth, with thick, fleshy walls and extra heavy, for finest shipping. Especially adapted to Florida and the South.

Hungarian Yellow Wax. 65 days. A very early hot Pepper for canners and market gardeners. Plant is dwarf and prolific of slender, tapering, smooth, pendent fruits. The color is waxy yellow and at maturity changes to bright crimson; 1¼ by 6 inches.

Italian "El" (Green Neapolitan). 65 days. There is an increased demand for this green-fruited Neapolitan on many northern markets, for the fruits are thicker and slightly larger than yellow Neapolitan. Produces a heavy yield of light green fruit over a long period.

Long Red Cayenne. 80 days. Hot. Long, thin fruits, averaging ½ to ¾ inch wide, 3½ to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to a single point.

Neapolitan. 70 days. Very early, prolific bearer of medium large, mild and sweet fruits of yellowish green, becoming bright red. The 3-lobed fruits, 3½ by 4½ inches, are borne upright.

Red Chili. 80 days. Bears an immense quantity of small, hot Peppers for making Pepper sauce, Pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long.

Ruby King. 67 to 72 days. An excellent all-round Pepper for home or market. The fruits are about 5 inches long, tapered to square ends, mostly 4-lobed, medium thick, firm and sweet.

Yolo Wonder. 78 to 80 days. Mosaic resistant. Fruits 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and 4 to 4½ inches long, mostly four-lobed, upright. Very thick, firm flesh of glossy, attractive green at market stage. Very compact, erect, 2½-foot plant with longer leaves than California Wonder, affording adequate protection against sun scald. Produces a higher percentage of fancy fruit than California Wonder. Where tobacco mosaic is present, it outyields susceptible varieties.

World Beater. 75 days. Indispensable big variety for market gardeners and shippers. Plant is vigorous, erect, and very productive. The 4-lobed fruit is smooth, 3¾ by 5 inches, glossy green changing bright red, and the extra-sweet, mild flesh is nice and thick.

Wonder Giant (California Grown). 75 days. Vigorous plant with four-lobed, deep green, chunky fruits. Very desirable, for the flesh is thick, mild and sweet. In great demand with Florida and Texas growers.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in spring, in rows 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar.

Champion Moss Curled. A desirable market variety with remarkably finely cut and curled dark green leaves. It is an attractive compact plant and leaves are excellent for garnishing dishes.

Plain or Single-Leaved. Grown almost entirely for seasoning, so its heavy "tonnage" is most important. Quite hardy, bushy growth and heaviest producer of dark green leaves.

Rooted or Hamburg. The roots are shaped like a parsnip and are used for flavoring soups. The foliage is used also, just like the other varieties. You can store the roots in dry sand for winter use.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE.—May be planted in the field or garden, in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way, according to space and richness of soil. Use 3 seeds to the hill.

Connecticut Field. 118 days. Favorite 12 by 14-inch-15 to 20-pound variety for pies, canning and also for stock feed. Usually planted in corn fields. Surface is hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, and of deep orange color. Flesh is thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 112 days. A long crookneck Pumpkin, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, with hard, thin, smooth skin which is dull white with irregular green stripes. The flesh is thick, yellow and fine-grained.

Kentucky Field. 120 days. Prolific variety. Fruit from nearly round to flattened. Pale green to cream, turning orange-yellow. The flesh is deep yellow.

King of Mammoths. 120 days. The largest of all Pumpkins, sometimes called Jumbo or Potiron. The Pumpkins are slightly ribbed, of flattened, globular shape, with light mottled yellow skin and coarse deep orange flesh.

Large Cheese. 108 days. This is a splendid variety for market gardeners and is largely used by canners. The Pumpkins are flat, weighing about 10 pounds, slightly red and cream-colored. Its orange-yellow flesh is very thick and of fine quality.

Small Sugar. 118 days. This favorite pie Pumpkin is a standard everywhere. The round fruit is flattened at the end and weighs from 6 to 8 pounds. Skin is hard, smooth, and somewhat ribbed, deep orange in color. The flesh is thick, sweet, orange-yellow and of high quality.

Yellow Cushaw. 115 days. Large and prolific, weighing up to 25 pounds. Large, meaty, curved neck. Very good color, fine for pies.



Pumpkin, Small Sugar

RADISH

CULTURE.—Cultivated for its roots, which should always be eaten when quite young, as they are apt to be pithy and tough when full grown. It should be borne in mind that Radishes must have plenty of room and be grown quickly for shape and crisp tenderness. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks during the season. Thin to proper stand. A light, rich, sandy soil suits best. One ounce of seed will sow 100 to 150 feet of row.

Crimson Giant. 28 to 30 days. A large, early, round variety of the Scarlet Globe type, but growing nearly twice its size. It is later and has a larger top than Scarlet Globe.

Cherry Belle. 21 days. Bronze Medal winner, 1947. Globe-shaped, bright red roots of uniform size, which stay solid a long time. Short tops. Unexcelled for greenhouse and hotbed forcing, but not recommended for planting outdoors in early spring. Excellent, however, for late spring or early fall planting in all types of soil.

Early Long Scarlet. 27 days. Uniform, smooth dark scarlet, tapered roots 5 to 6 inches long, with white crisp flesh; small tops. A standard sort for home-garden and truckers.

Early Scarlet Globe. 24 days. Globular bright scarlet roots only slightly elongated and medium tops with crisp tender flesh of fine quality. A fine greenhouse forcing variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip. 26 days. An early variety with small top well adapted to garden or field culture, or for forcing. The round roots are slightly flattened, 1 inch in diameter, and dark scarlet-red. Flesh is pinkish white, crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped. 26 days. An attractive Radish, popular everywhere. The roots are nearly round, carmine-red with small white tips. Flesh is white, crisp and mild.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Medium-sized Radish, olive-shaped, small top, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the roots where it is pure white. Very crisp and tender. Quick growth.

White Icicle. 27 days. An outstanding white Radish popular for home- and market-garden use. The roots are 5 to 5½ inches long, slender, tapering. Flesh is clear white, brittle and of mild flavor.

White Strasburg. 39 days. A popular summer variety as it withstands severe heat. Roots 5 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Both skin and flesh white, crisp, and slightly pungent.

FALL and WINTER VARIETIES

Chinese or Celestial. 60 days. Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

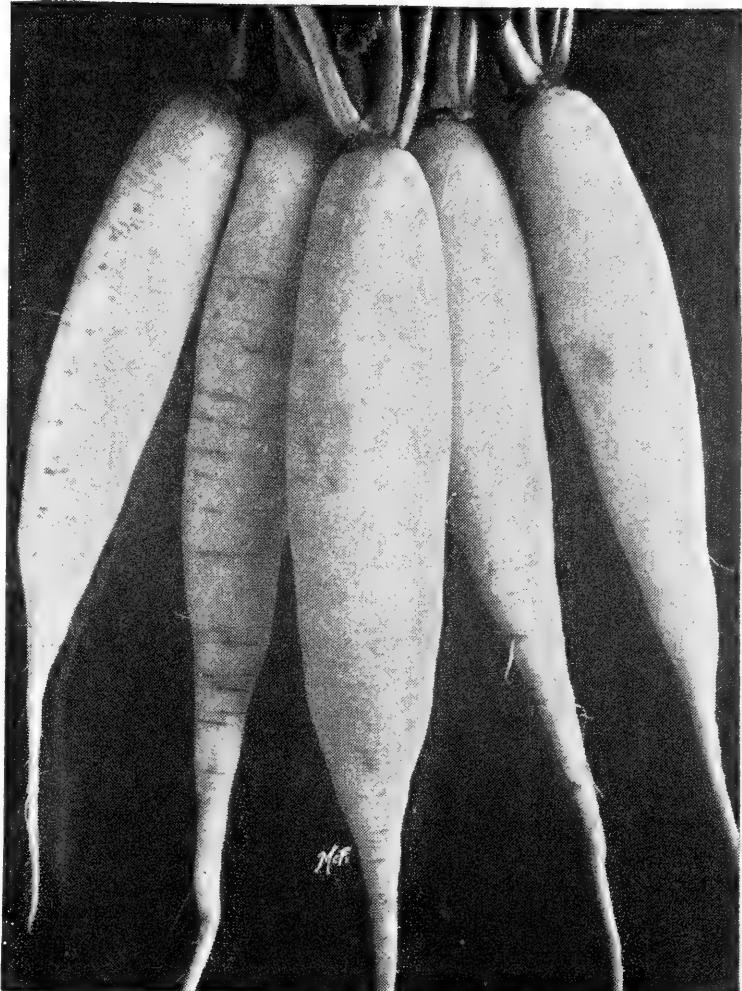
China Rose Winter (Scarlet China). 58 days. Oval shaped, 5 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter. Larger at bottom than at top. Skin deep rose, white tipped; flesh white. A fine winter variety.

Long Black Spanish. 65 days. Roots 7 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches thick. Black skin; white flesh. Fine keeper.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Roots round, sometimes top shaped, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Black skin; white flesh.

SORREL

Narrow Leaved. 60 days. The best variety to use for spring salads, soups or cooked like spinach. The leaves are long, slender, attractive bright green, slightly acid in flavor but a palatable, healthful green.



Radish, White Icicle

RAPE

CULTURE.—Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast; 3 to 4 pounds in drills, 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Makes cheap, quick pasturage for poultry and all livestock.

Dwarf Essex. 42 days. Wonderful yielder for forage. Should have more general cultivation, for this would add largely to the profits of American farmers. Fine pasture for swine, cattle, and sheep. Especially valuable for green manuring. This plant thrives best in cold weather.

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart. Thin the seedlings to stand 7 to 12 inches apart in the row. The following spring transplant to a permanent location, spacing them 3 to 4 feet apart. Cover the crown with 3 to 4 inches of soil. If properly taken care of, will last four or five years.

Linnaeus. Stalks are light green and scarlet in color and grow quite large.

Victoria. Broad, thick, tender stalks deeply shaded red. A heavy yielder and strong, upright grower. Fine variety.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of 18 inches. Sow the seed in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 4 inches. A supply for winter use should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is the largest and most popular variety. It grows almost as large as a parsnip. The root is smooth and white. When cooked it tastes like oysters.



Squash, Summer Crookneck



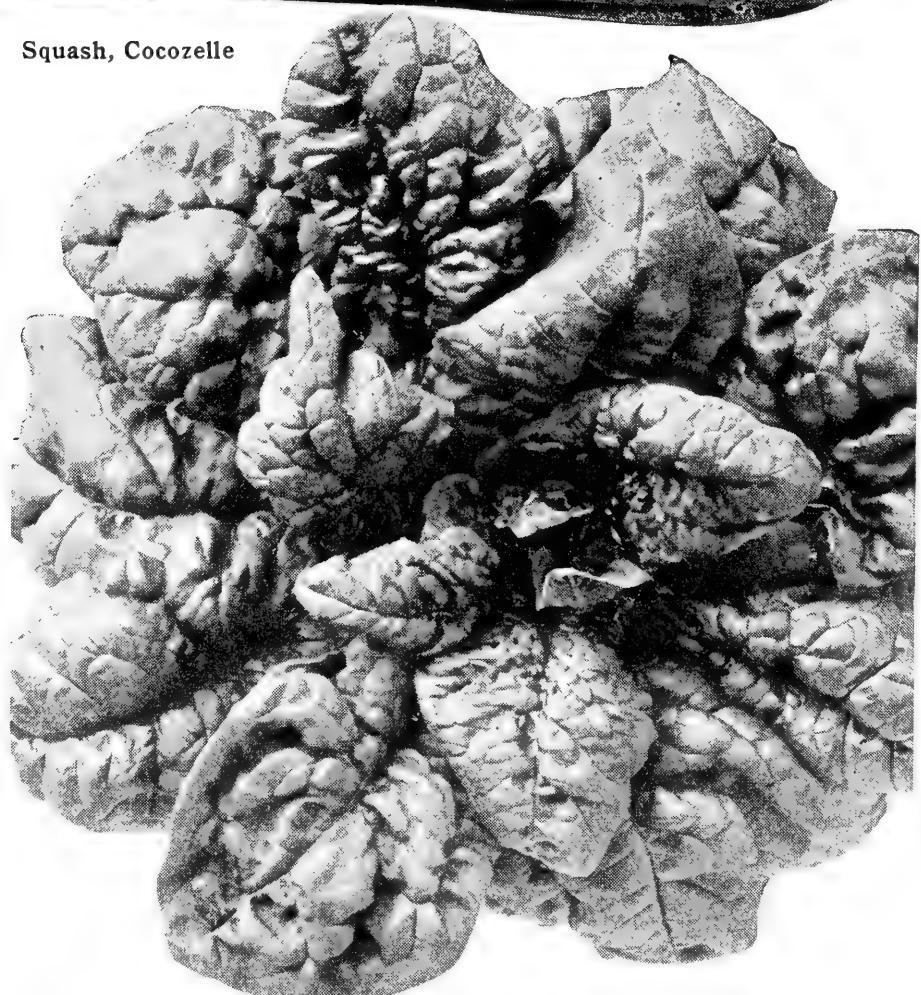
Squash, Early White Bush



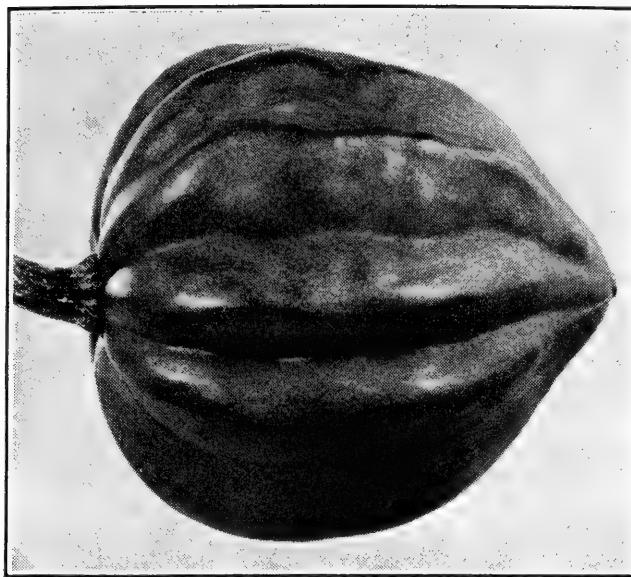
Squash, Cocozelle



Salsify,
Mammoth
Sandwich
Island



Spinach, Bloomsdale Reselected Dark Green



Squash, Acorn or Table Queen



Squash, Early Prolific Straightneck

SQUASH

CULTURE.—Squash is one of the most nutritious vegetables. The summer varieties come for the table early in the season and are very profitable, while the winter sorts can be had through the fall and winter. Plant in hills, as for cucumbers and melons, the bush kinds 3 to 4 feet apart, the running kind 6 to 9 feet apart.

Acorn or Table Queen (Des Moines). 58 days. For home, market and shipping. Fruits 6 by 4½ inches, oval, ribbed, thin-shelled, dark green. Early, with light yellow flesh of delicious sweet flavor.

Benning's Bush, Green Tinted. 48 days. Scalloped Squash similar to White Bush in shape but of greenish color. An excellent early variety.

Boston Marrow. 97 days. Productive winter canner. Resembles Hubbard but weighs 6 to 8 pounds and has rough orange shell. Flesh yellow, thick, fine-grained, sweet. Running type.

Butternut. 85 days. Bottle-shaped, 10 to 12-inch fruits with smooth, buff-colored skin. A trailing fall variety.

Cocozelle Long Green Striped. 65 days. Popular for market and shipping. Use when young and tender. Straight, smooth, cylindrical, dark green fruit with lighter stripes. Flesh is greenish white.

Early Prolific Straightneck. 50 days. Earliest, most prolific; bright lemon-yellow; smaller and finer quality than Giant Straightneck.

Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan). 52 days. Extensively used for home and market. Bush type with 2½-pound fruits, 3 inches thick, white, flat with scalloped edges.

Giant Summer Crookneck. 59 to 65 days. This variety is larger fruited and later than Early Summer Crookneck, but the same type. The fruits are 9 to 12 inches long by 3 to 3½ inches at the edible stage.

Golden or Yellow Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Very prolific, favorite summer sort. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts.

Green Hubbard. 105 days. Standard winter Squash. The 12 by 9-inch fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at ends, bronze-green, with hard shell. The thick flesh is dry, sweet, orange-yellow. Running type.

Hubbard, Golden (Red). 92 days. Similar to Green Hubbard except that it is smaller, earlier, and of orange-red color.

Hubbard, Warted. 95 days. A selection from Green Hubbard, but a little larger and more heavily warted.

Zucchini Black. 55 days. Increasing in popularity every year. Fruits are 13 by 4 inches. Rind is black-green. Usually harvested when 4 to 6 inches long, but good at any size.

SPINACH

CULTURE.—For spring use sow early in drills 1 foot apart, and for succession every two weeks; as it grows, thin out for use, keeping it clean of weeds. For fall use sow in August; for winter use sow in September, in well-manured ground. Mulch with straw on approach of severe cold weather.

Bloomsdale Reselected, Extra Dark Green. 40 days. Special strain, distinguished by its very deep color. It is the choice of long-distance shippers especially, as it retains a fresh appearance on the market. Savoy-leaved and slow to run to seed.

Bloomsdale Savoy-leaved Long Standing. 39 days. The plant is very uniform and sturdy with attractive crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. It is exceptionally valuable for both home use and market-gardens as it holds a long time before throwing seed stalks.

Nobel Giant-leaved. 45 to 48 days. A quick-growing variety, very productive and slow to bolt to seed. The leaves are medium thick, medium green, very large, broad, smooth with slight crumpling, tapered to rounded tip, good quality.

New Zealand or Summer Spinach. 70 days. This is quite distinct from other varieties in that it thrives in hot, dry weather and produces an abundance of tender shoots all during the hot summer months. A cut-and-come-again favorite. It is similar to true Spinach when cooked.

Old Dominion Blight-resistant Savoy. 40 days. An important blight-resistant strain bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for mosaic resistance, long standing and hardiness to cold. The leaves are somewhat more pointed than other strains of Savoy.

Virginia Blight-Resistant. 42 days. An improved selection far superior to ordinary blight-resistant strains. Our strain is almost as curled as our Reselected Bloomsdale, and the handsome, large, dark green, much savoyed and crumpled leaves are extremely crisp, tender, and of upright growth. It is also most satisfactory for fall and winter planting, and shows considerable cold resistance. Recommended for sections where mosaic is prevalent.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. A good grain crop for poultry or game, or green feed for hogs. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½-foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a foot apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. Pile loosely under cover to dry.

TOMATO

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best in a light, warm, not over-rich soil, and much of the success in growing them depends on securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbed from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out into open ground; when the plants have four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. Plant in open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over, about 4 feet apart each way.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED SEED

Grothen's Globe, Certified. 68 days. Well adapted to green-wrap shipping, especially in Florida and Texas. Heavy foliage protection from sun-scald and disease resistant; solid, globular, bright red, medium-large fruits. Fine for sandy loams.

Homestead (Step 89), Certified. 75 days. A new wilt-resistant Tomato developed by the Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Particularly adapted for planting on ground that has been used for growing Tomatoes for a number of years. Resists wilt where other varieties have not done well. Similar to Rutgers in type; a heavy producer of firm fruit. This could be the Tomato that growers in southern Florida have long been looking for.

Marglobe, Certified. 78 days from plants. All-purpose, wilt and nail-head rust-resistant, vigorous, dark green plants. Fruit is large, nearly round, smooth, bright deep scarlet with solid interior and small seed-pockets. This mild-flavored, heavy-yielding variety is believed the most popular of all main-crop Tomatoes.

Pritchard, Certified (Scarlet Topper). 76 days from plants. Self-topping, wilt and nail-head rust-resistant plants, with thick-walled, globular fruits of light scarlet. Grand midseason sort for market-gardens, shipping and canning.

Rutgers, Certified. 86 days. All-purpose variety of wide adaptation and general popularity. It is resistant to disease, ripens from inside outward and the large, vigorous plants bear smooth, bright red, globular fruits with thick walls and small seed cells.

Stokesdale, Certified. 73 days. With Marglobe's wonderful shape and color, but an ounce or two heavier and about a week earlier. It ripens from the inside out, like Rutgers, and quite free from stem-end cracks.

PINK and PURPLE VARIETIES

June Pink (Pink Earliana). 60 days. Fruits are somewhat flattened, weigh 4 to 5 ounces and have bright deep pink skin and rich pinkish red flesh. The meat is solid and has a delightful subacid flavor. It is the earliest pink-skinned Tomato, similar to Earliana in all respects except color.

Oxheart. 86 days. One of the largest Tomatoes ever introduced, some fruits weighing 2 pounds each. The oxheart shape of the pinkish red fruits is most distinct; interior is extremely solid with thick, firm walls and small seed-cavities with few seeds. Primarily a home-garden variety but readily salable on local markets and roadside stands.

Ponderosa. 85 days. A purple-fruited Tomato of large size, quite free from acid. Vines are vigorous and spreading. This variety is more suitable for home use than for market.

RED VARIETIES

Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion). 90 days. The largest red-fruited variety. Resembles Ponderosa in many ways, except in color. Vigorous vine, producing extra-large fruits.

Bonny Best. 66 days. One of the most popular early Tomatoes for both home and market growing and a foremost greenhouse forcing variety. Scarlet-red fruits, flattened globe in shape, are borne on medium-sized, vigorous vines.

Earliana. 66 days. A very early Tomato with splendid vines and bright red, flattened fruits of medium size; firm and quite smooth.

John Baer. 70 days. Rich scarlet-red fruits, slightly flattened at the top. Similar to Bonny Best and Chalk's Jewel.

Pan America. 74 days. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Resistant to fusarium wilt. Fruits are globular, bright scarlet.

Stone, Improved. 86 days. A favorite variety with canners and market gardeners everywhere, its solidity and carrying qualities being remarkable. The red fruits are perfectly smooth and very handsome. It has wonderful yielding qualities.

Valiant. 66 days. As early as Earliana. Smooth, heavy, solid, fine quality, globe-shaped fruit.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Ponderosa. 85 days. Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality but golden yellow in color. A wonderful bearer with excellent flavor.

Golden Queen (Trophy). 83 days. Fruits large and smooth, beautiful golden yellow. Foliage similar to Ponderosa. Mild, sweet flavor.



Tomato, Pritchard, Certified

TURNIP

CULTURE.—For early use, sow as early as the ground opens in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 to 9 inches in the rows. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill, 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

Amber Globe, Green-crowned. 76 days. Large-rooted, light-yellow fleshed Turnip of good table quality when young. Widely used also for stock feeding. Roots are round, large, smooth and light yellow with green top. This is a valuable dual-purpose variety.

Golden Ball. 60 to 65 days. An attractive Turnip for the home-garden and also popular with truckers. The tops are small and the medium-sized roots are round, smooth, with deep yellow skin. The flesh is pale yellow, soft and slightly bitter. Grows 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Pomeranian White Globe. 70 days. One of the most productive kinds. Globe shaped; smooth, white skin. Used for stock feeding, also fine for table.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. 46 days. A very productive, medium-early variety used extensively for both home- and market-garden planting. The tops are medium, small, upright. Roots are flat, purple-red on top and white below, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, with tender, fine-grained white flesh.

Purple-Top White Globe. 55 to 60 days. The most popular all-purpose variety, extensively used for home- and market-gardens. Tops are dark green, large, and held erect. The large roots are globe-shaped, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, very smooth, the upper part purple-red, white below. The white flesh is sweet, crisp, and tender. The best of all table Turnips.

Early White Egg. 55 days. Early and very desirable for home and market gardeners. Tops medium, compact, erect and cut-leaved. Roots egg-shaped, smooth, 3 to 3½ inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, growing half out of the ground. White throughout, with firm, fine-grained, sweet flesh of good quality.

FOLIAGE TURNIPS

Seven Top. 50 days. Planted extensively in the South for tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy. Will grow all winter.

Shogoin. 55 days. Foliage cooked as greens. Also produces a small flat white Turnip.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Bucks County Special. 80 days. This variety brings a premium, as it is ten days earlier than other Rutabagas. Globe shaped, uniform, absolutely neckless. Flesh cream-yellow.

Purple-Top. 88 days. The standard Rutabaga for storage and shipping. The roots are large, globular, with small neck and slight tap-root. They are yellow with a purple top and the flesh is light yellow, firm, sweet, and tender. A heavy producer. Roots are 5 to 7 inches in diameter, larger than other Turnips and slightly different in flavor. They take longer to mature and stand storage better than other kinds. The tops or leaves make fine boiled greens with pungent flavor.

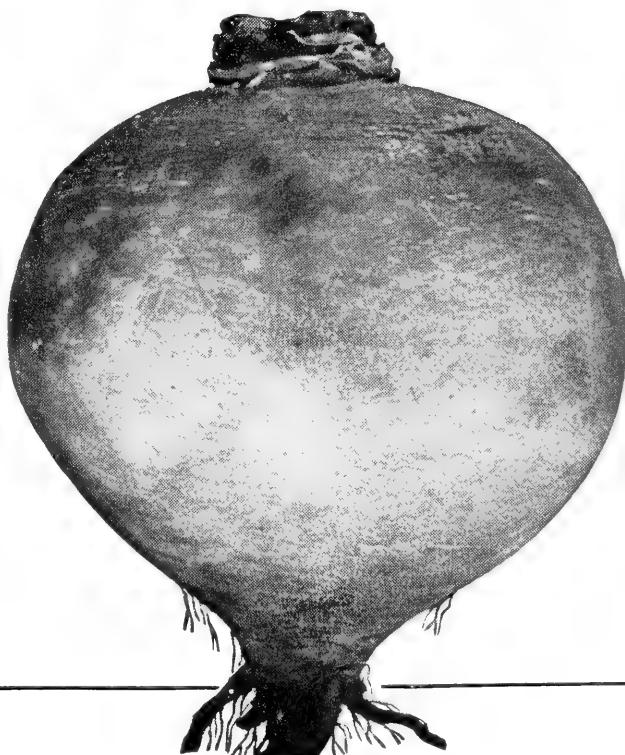
→
Rutabaga, Purple-Top



Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe



Foliage Turnip, Seven Top



Care of Your Lawn

Clean up the debris of winter as soon as the ground is dry; roll it when it is free of frost.

Mow the grass fairly short while the weather is cool but longer if crabgrass appears. It is not necessary to rake off the clippings if mowing is done often.

Soak the grass once a week in very dry weather; do not sprinkle it daily.

Fertilize and reseed as necessary, in spring or fall. Chemical weed killers do a good job if used according to directions.

All of our LAWN GRASS SEED is packed in bags and boxes of sizes pictured on the right

10 lb. 5 lb. 2 lb. 1 lb.



Two Popular GARDEN ANNUALS



GIANT SPENCER SWEET PEAS

NASTURTIUMS. Nasturtiums are one of our most popular garden annuals. They excel for brilliancy of color, duration of bloom, ease of culture and general usefulness.

Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums

Golden Gleam Double. Beautiful, rich golden yellow, sweet-scented, long-stemmed flowers. The first of the doubles. Late planting is best.

Scarlet Gleam Double. Large flowers of fiery orange-scarlet; very fragrant. One of the best.

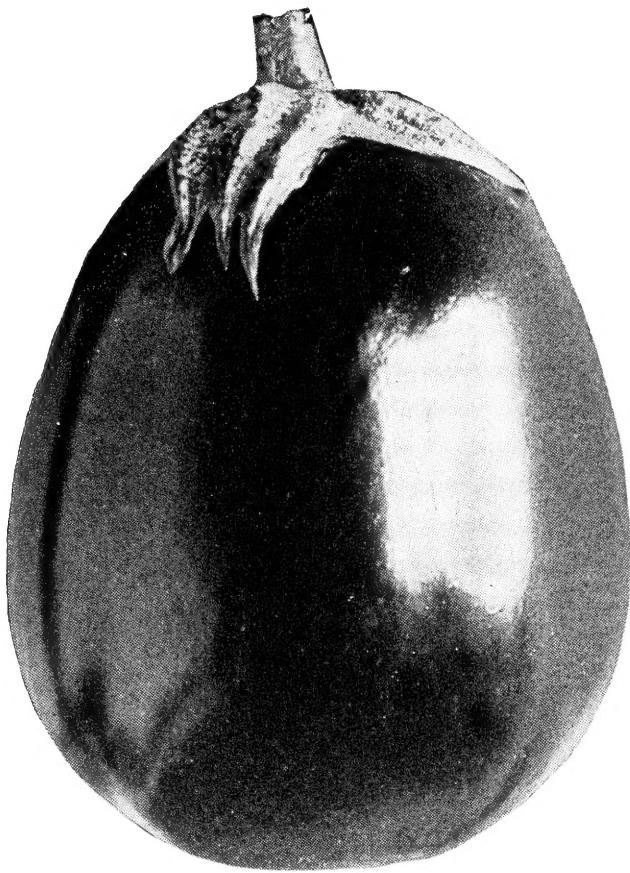
Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids. A cross between old-fashioned single varieties and Golden Gleam Double. Flowers golden yellow, salmon, orange-scarlet, crimson. Beautiful mixture combined with green foliage.

Dwarf. Mixed colors.

Tall or Giant. Mixed colors.



NASTURTIUM



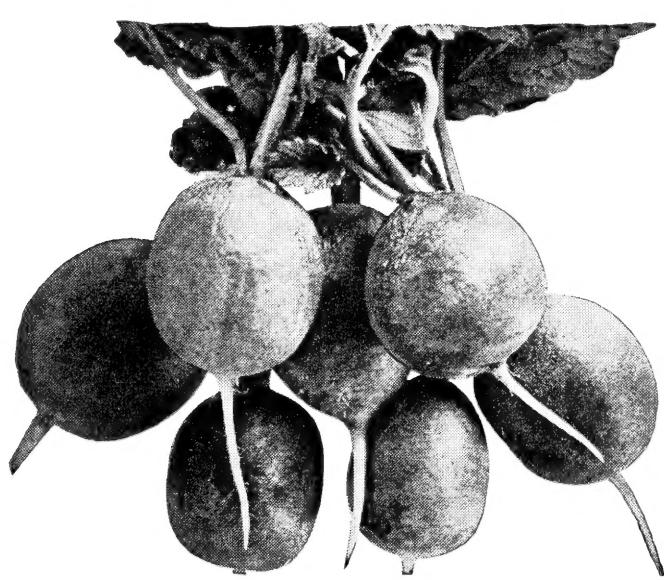
Eggplant,
Fort Myers Market



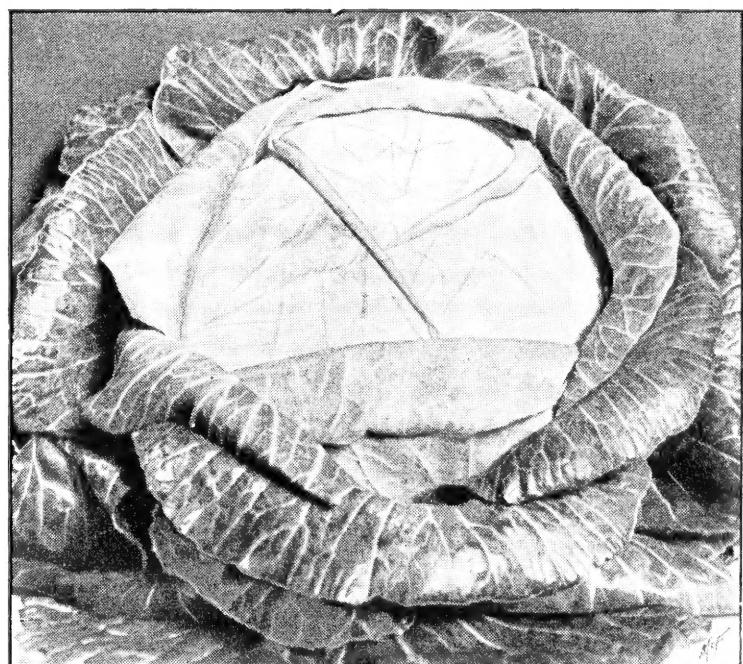
Copenhagen Market Cabbage



Cucumber,
Santee
5-2



Radishes, Early Scarlet Globe



Cabbage, Glory of Enkhuizen



Beautiful Lawns . . .

WITH MODERN SEED MIXTURES

The one most important thing in making a lawn is to buy the best seed possible. If you use a cheap grade, it is almost sure to contain a large quantity of weed seeds, and when these start to germinate they will ruin the effect of the lawn regardless of all the work put on it.

A good lawn requires good drainage. Be sure there are no low spots where water can accumulate. Remove all stones and rubbish from the surface and make the subsoil smooth and even, with long slopes and no sharp banks. Plow the ground 6 inches deep, fill in the low spots and add good loamy topsoil to make a firm seed bed. Three cubic yards of topsoil will add 1 inch to an area of 1000 square feet. If the soil is heavy clay, spread an inch of sharp sand on it and mix well; if it is sandy, add an inch of clay. Humus will improve any type of soil. Use it at the rate of 2 cubic yards per 1000 square feet.

Fertilizing is best done with pulverized sheep manure or commercial fertilizer, 5 pounds per 1000 square feet worked into the upper inch of soil. Stable manure is to be avoided, for it is likely to harbor weed seeds. Allow the seed bed to settle for a few days, then scratch the upper surface again before sowing.

If seeding is done in autumn, do not cut the grass that season; if in spring, mow when it reaches a height of 3 inches.

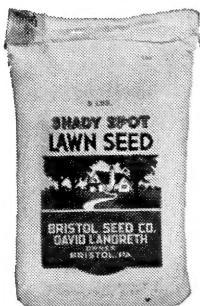
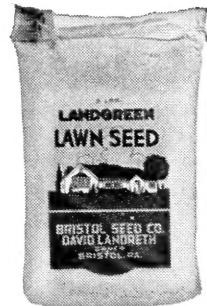
A Good Lawn Is a Sound Investment

SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

LANDGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

Permanent lawn satisfaction from this famous and popularly planted perennial grass mixture comes from its service as well as rich green beauty. It is carefully blended with strong-growing, fine-bladed lawn varieties which establish themselves and develop a firm and substantial turf. It is proved by years of experimentation in various soil types and in common everyday use on thousands of beautiful lawns. (White Dutch Clover is included in this mixture, unless the customer requests that the Clover be omitted.)

This finest lawn mixture from highest grade seeds is quite different from the usual lawn mixtures made to sell for a competitive price. Plant LANDGREEN for lawn satisfaction. It pays. Plant 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet of lawn.



SHADY SPOT LAWN MIXTURE

Some fine lawn grasses simply do not grow well in the shade, especially where shallow-rooted trees and shrubs take most of the water and plant-food. However, there are some fine lawn grasses which stand shady conditions better than others, and these fine-bladed grasses are used in this mixture. They are higher priced than most lawn grasses, but should be used for your shady spots. They work well and blend well with other permanent lawn grasses and may be used with them.

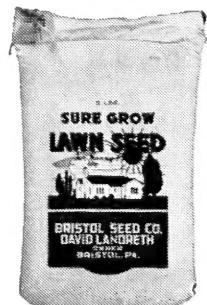
SURE GROW LAWN MIXTURE

This low-priced mixture is made for the purpose of producing a quick-growing, showy lawn. It is composed mostly of annual grasses which produce a heavy, deep-rooted turf that is well adapted to seeding with more permanent grasses after the sod has been established.

We especially recommend this mixture to building contractors to enable them to turn over the property with an attractive dark green lawn.

It is recommended to permit a lawn to reach a height of at least 3 to 4 inches before mowing.

At least 5 pounds of seed should be planted on 1,000 square feet of lawn.



FAIRMOUNT PARK LAWN MIXTURE

Particularly blended and recommended for poor soils. It produces a heavy, thick turf and a sod for cutting and wear throughout the growing season. With proper soil-preparation before planting, and also for patching up bare spots in established lawns, Fairmount Park Mixture gives splendid results, taking hold and quickly growing off to a uniform velvety appearance. It is quite popular for large-area plantings.

BRISTOL PARK LAWN MIXTURE

Here is a mixture that is low priced but is nevertheless well worth planting. It is entirely satisfactory where quick results are needed, with the permanent nature of the lawn being a secondary consideration. Many people find it useful at the seashore and around summer camps and cottages where a pleasing effect is wanted at once. This mixture is composed mostly of annual grasses of high grade and germination.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Used extensively for lawns with permanent mixtures. It is perennial and sometimes slow in getting started, but well worth waiting for. It stands rough treatment and lasts many years. In lawn mixtures, use 2 pounds per acre.

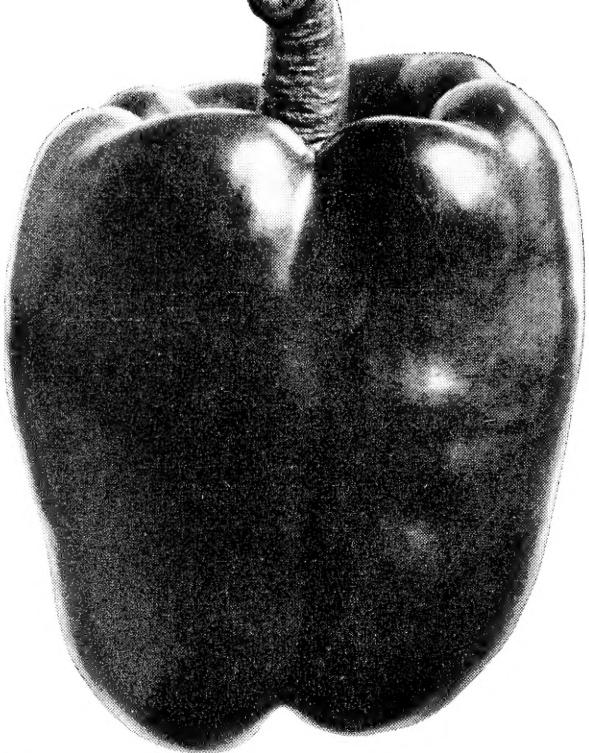
Time to Seed

The best time to sow grass seed is from mid-August to October or in early spring. Choose a calm day after a rain for the job, when the wind will not blow the seed around. One pound will plant about 250 square feet. Divide the seed into two parts. Sow the first half with wide sweeping motions all in one direction; then sow the second half at right angles.

Cover the seed slightly and either roll with a medium heavy roller or pat firmly with a board. Watering is unnecessary.

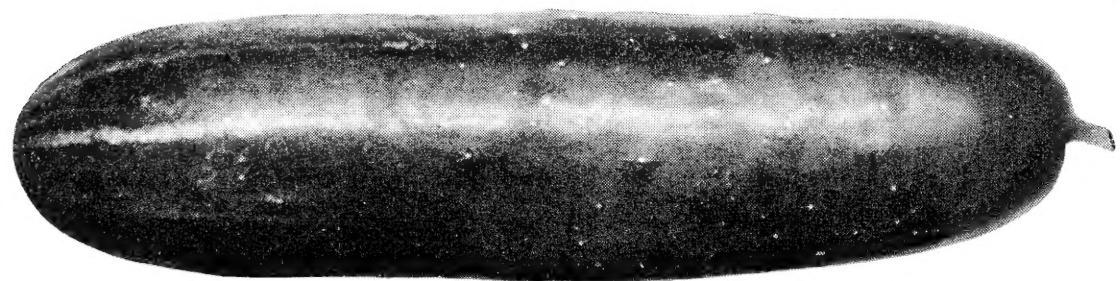
PEPPER, Florida Giant

A late, prolific bearer. Fruits are deeper and wider than California Wonder but otherwise similar, with very thick walls, sweet flesh and dark green color. They are held erect on large, heavy plants. Especially valuable in the South. California Wonder is ten days earlier and so better adapted to northern conditions.



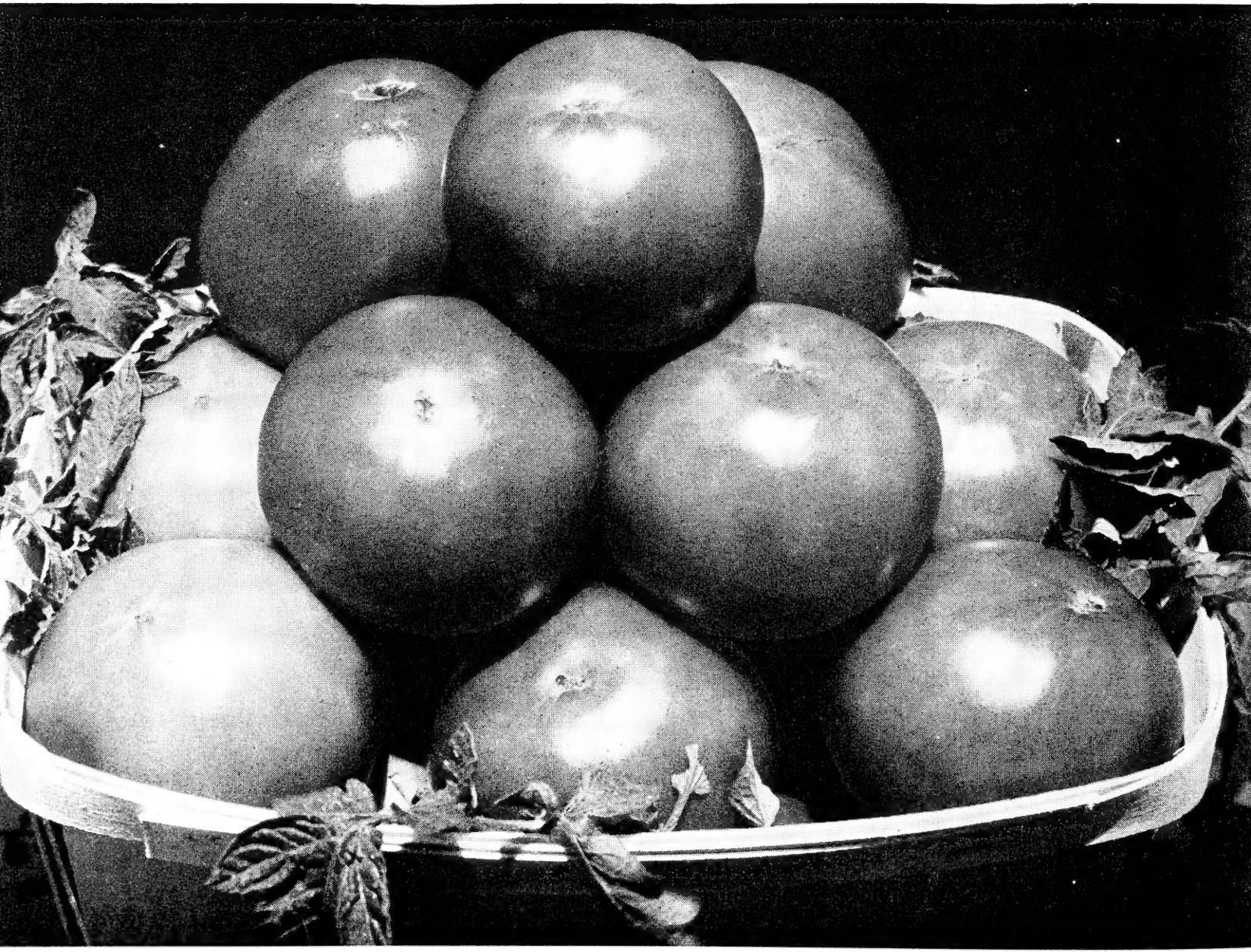
CUCUMBER, Marketer

64 days. All-America Selection. Very dark green fruits of uniform size and shape, with smooth white spines. A favorite for slicing, early market and shipping. Vigorous and very prolific. A beautiful Cucumber in large demand.



BRISTOL TOMATO SEED

Certified by the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.



BRISTOL SEED CO., DAVID LANDRETH, Owner